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ABSTRACT

The last in a series of General Accounting Office (GAO) reports that present a comprehensive review of the conditions of America's school facilities, this report organizes state-level information gathered from GAO work on school facilities into individual profiles for the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The report presents new information about the roles that individual states play in support of school facilities. Each profile describes the financial and technical assistance provided by each state as well as the facilities information collected and maintained by that state. Each profile also presents the following state-specific results from the GAO's 1994 survey of school facilities previously not available in a state-by-state format: the condition of school buildings and building features; the adequacy of environmental conditions; the extent to which facilities are meeting the functional requirements of education reform and technology; the reported range of amounts needed to bring schools into good overall condition; and the money needed to address federal mandates for managing and correcting environmental hazards and providing access to programs for the disabled. Data were obtained through two separate collection efforts: a 1994 survey of school-building conditions that elicited self-reports from officials at approximately 10,000 schools; and telephone interviews conducted in 1995 with state education agency officials in all 50 states. Appendices contain a guide for reading the profiles, a copy of the school survey, methodological notes, and 50 state profiles. (LMI)

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United States General Accounting Office

GAO

Report to Congressional Requesters

June 1996

SCHOOL FACILITIES

Profiles of School Condition by State

ED 398 652

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GAO

United States
General Accounting Office
Washington, D.C. 20548

Health, Education, and
Human Services Division

B-272038

June 24, 1996

The Honorable Carol Moseley-Braun
The Honorable Edward M. Kennedy
The Honorable John F. Kerry
The Honorable Claiborne Pell
The Honorable Paul Simon
The Honorable Paul Wellstone
United States Senate

This report is the last in a series[1] addressing your request for a comprehensive review of the condition of America's school facilities. The report organizes state-level information gathered from our work on school facilities into individual profiles for the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

This report presents new information on the roles individual states play in support of school facilities. Each profile describes the financial and technical assistance provided by each state as well as the facilities information collected and maintained by that state.

Each profile also presents the following state-specific results from our 1994 survey of school facilities previously not available in a state-by-state format[2]

- the condition of school buildings and building features;
- the adequacy of environmental conditions;
- the extent to which facilities are meeting the functional requirements of education reform and technology;
- the reported range of amounts needed to bring schools into good overall condition; and
- the money needed to address federal mandates for managing and correcting environmental hazards and providing access to programs for the disabled.

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[1] School Facilities: Condition of America's Schools (GAO/HEHS-95-61, Feb. 1, 1995); School Facilities: America's Schools Not Designed or Equipped for 21st Century (GAO/HEHS-95-95, Apr. 4, 1995); Technology: America's Schools Not Designed or Equipped for 21st Century (GAO/T-HEHS-95-127, Apr. 4, 1995); School Facilities: States' Financial and Technical Support Varies (GAO/HEHS-96-27, Nov. 28, 1995); School Facilities: Accessibility for the Disabled Still an Issue (GAO/HEHS-96-73, Dec. 29, 1995); and School Facilities: America's Schools Report Differing Conditions (GAO/HEHS-96-103, June 14, 1996).

[2] The state-level results from our 1994 survey of school facilities have been presented in prior reports in this series: GAO/HEHS-95-95, Apr. 4, 1995; GAO/HEHS-96-73, Dec. 29, 1995; GAO/HEHS-96-103, June 14, 1996.

In creating these profiles, we had to omit much contextual and explanatory information presented in the other reports in this series. Therefore, we have included three appendixes to assist the reader in understanding the state profiles. Appendix I provides a guide to reading the profiles, including definitions of terms and sources of the data shown. To show exactly what our survey of school facilities asked and how it was asked, appendix II presents a copy of the school survey. To help readers understand the many technical choices that were made in the design and analysis of the data, appendix III details the methodology.

Information for this report was gathered through two separate data collection efforts. Information on the condition of school facilities was gathered from our survey of school building conditions conducted in 1994. The survey was sent to a nationally representative sample of about 10,000 schools and included questions on the physical condition of buildings and the estimated costs to make needed repairs. The survey also included questions on spending needs to address federal mandates. These data were self-reported by school-level officials and not independently verified. All data for federal mandates are from estimates made by school officials on the basis of their understanding of these mandates. We did not attempt to verify the self-reported data nor did we attempt to assess the accuracy of officials' understanding of the mandates.

Information on state involvement in school facilities was obtained from telephone interviews we conducted in 1995 with state education agency (SEA) officials responsible for school facilities in all 50 states. These interviews focused on the financial and technical assistance states provided to local education agencies (LEA) and on the data states collected on the condition of their facilities. Although we did not independently verify the information reported to us by state officials, we provided the officials with a draft of the narrative section describing their state's program for their review. We incorporated their comments and included information they provided on recent changes to state programs as appropriate.

We administered our survey of school facility conditions from May to October 1994. We conducted our study of state involvement in school facilities from October 1994 to September 1995. Using information from these studies, we compiled this report from March to May 1996 and conducted our work in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards.

As agreed with your office, unless you publicly announce its contents earlier, we plan no further distribution of this report until 30 days from the date of this letter. At that time, we will send copies to appropriate congressional committees and all members of the Congress, the Secretary of Education, and other interested parties.

Please contact me on (202) 512-7014 or Eleanor L. Johnson, Assistant Director, on (202) 512-7209 if you or your staff have any questions. GAO contacts and staff acknowledgments are listed in appendix LV.

Carlotta C. Joyner

Carlotta C. Joyner
Director, Education and
Employment Issues

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Abbreviations

ADA	Americans With Disabilities Act
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FTE	full-time equivalent
HVAC	heating, ventilation, and air conditioning
LEA	local education agency
NCES	National Center for Education Statistics
SASS	School and Staffing Survey
SEA	state education agency
VCR	videocassette recorder
TV	television

Guide to State Profiles

Appendixes IV through LIV contain profiles for each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The information in the profiles is taken from our 1994 survey of school building conditions (see app. II) and from interviews we conducted in 1995 with officials in each state education agency (SEA). For a detailed discussion of the methodology used in these studies, see appendix III.

Each state profile provides information on the (1) general education context for the state, (2) state's role in school facilities, (3) extent of facilities needs reported by schools, and (4) amounts schools reported spending and needing to spend to address federal mandates for managing/correcting hazardous substances and providing access to programs for the disabled. The following information is a guide to the data presented in each state profile.

General Context

This section presents background information obtained from a variety of sources. Because different information sources often produce slightly different definitions of common terms and different statistics on the same item, the following are definitions of the terms as we use them and a brief description of how we obtained the data.

Number of Schools

This is the number of public elementary and secondary schools located in each state. We obtained data for the 50 states from interviews with state officials. Data for the District of Columbia were obtained from the U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES).[3]

Total Enrollment on or About October 1, 1993

This enrollment figure is the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) students enrolled in public schools in the state on or about October 1, 1993. We obtained these data from interviews conducted with state officials. Data for the District of Columbia were obtained from NCES and represent fall 1993 enrollment in public elementary and secondary schools.[4] All enrollment numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand.

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[3] Digest of Education Statistics 1995, U.S. Department of Education, NCES (Washington, D.C.: Oct. 1995), p. 105.

[4] Digest of Education Statistics 1995, p. 53.

State Revenues for Kindergarten Through Twelfth Grade Education, 1993-94

These revenues are revenues from state sources available for expenditure for public elementary and secondary schools for school year 1993-94. They include revenues for capital outlay and debt service and revenues for the SEA. These data were obtained from the National Education Association.[5] We calculated revenues per student by dividing the total state revenues by the total enrollment. The actual (not rounded) figure for total enrollment was used for this calculation.

State Funding for Facilities

This refers to the amount of financial assistance provided by the state to LEAs for school facilities construction in state fiscal year 1994. We obtained these data from interviews with state officials. Amounts include both grants and loans to LEAs for capital outlay or debt service for school facilities construction, renovation, or major maintenance. The amounts do not include funding for maintenance and operations provided through basic education support programs and are not adjusted for any differences in construction costs among states. Ten states had no regular, ongoing program to assist LEAs with capital construction costs in state fiscal year 1994; these are noted by the phrase "no assistance provided."[6] Officials in two states reported that the amount of financial assistance provided for facilities could not be determined; these are marked "unknown." One state did not report the amount of assistance it provided; this is noted by "data not provided."

Number of SEA Facilities-Related Staff

This item gives the number of FTE staff in the SEA with responsibilities for school facilities. We obtained these data from interviews conducted with state officials. In two states (South Dakota and West Virginia), the FTEs shown are not situated in the SEA but are in other state agencies that have the primary responsibility for school facilities. In three states (California, Hawaii, and Maryland), FTEs in other state agencies with significant numbers of staff carrying out facilities activities are shown in addition to those located in the SEA.

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[5] National Education Association, 1994-95 Estimates of School Statistics (Washington, D.C.: Apr. 1995), p. 38.

[6] Officials in two of these states (Missouri and Texas) told us that recent legislation had passed authorizing state financial assistance for facilities beginning after state fiscal year 1994. We provide details of these new programs in the section "State's Role in School Facilities."

Other State Agencies Involved in School Facilities

This item lists the state agencies outside the SEA that are involved at least to some extent in school facilities activities. This information was obtained from interviews with state officials.

Percent of Schools Reporting at Least One On-Site Building in Inadequate Condition

We obtained these data from our nationwide survey of school building conditions. School officials were asked to rate the overall condition of buildings on an adequacy scale of excellent, good, adequate, fair, poor, or replace. The response categories fair, poor, and replace have been combined into a single category labeled inadequate. See survey question 10 in appendix II for the full text of this question and definitions of adequacy ratings.

Percent of Schools Reporting a Need to Upgrade or Repair On-Site Buildings to Good Overall Condition

We obtained these data from our nationwide survey of school building conditions. The overall condition includes both the physical condition and the ability of the buildings to meet the functional requirements of instructional programs. See question 11 of the survey (app. II).

Reported Range of Amounts Needed to Upgrade or Repair a School to Good Overall Condition

Our survey asked school officials to report the total cost of all repairs/renovations/modernizations needed to put their schools' on-site buildings into good overall condition. These figures show the range of the amounts reported by school officials. See question 11 of the survey (app. II).

State's Role in School Facilities

We obtained the information in this section entirely from interviews conducted in 1995 with SEA and other state officials with significant involvement in school facilities.

Financial Assistance

This section discusses state financial assistance programs for school facilities. It includes state grant and loan programs to provide districts with capital outlay or debt service for school facilities construction, renovation, or major maintenance.

Technical Assistance

This section discusses the information and guidance states provide to LEAS on funding, construction requirements, planning and architectural matters, education specifications,[7] and other facilities-related issues. It also refers to compliance review activities carried out by states, including reviewing architectural plans and other documents for conformance with fire and building codes, education program specifications, or other state requirements.

Facilities Information

This section discusses the data states collect on the physical condition of school buildings as well as other types of facilities-related information they may maintain, such as building inventories. It includes data states collect on a regular, ongoing basis or information collected as part of a one-time study of school facilities.

Extent of Facilities Needs Reported by Schools

This section presents data obtained from ratings given by school officials to various aspects of school condition on our survey of school facilities.

Percent of Schools With Inadequate Facilities

This table shows the percent of schools in the state with at least one (1) inadequate building of any type, (2) inadequate building feature, (3) unsatisfactory environmental factor,[8] and (4) inadequate building and one inadequate building feature. The latter is a proxy measure for the percent of schools in the state with the most serious facilities needs. The following describes the scales used and how we reported out responses.

Building Features

To rate the condition of buildings and building features, respondents were asked to use a scale of excellent, good, adequate, fair, poor, or replace. Responses of fair, poor, or replace were combined into a single category labeled inadequate. The list of building features included one item—life safety codes—that is not a feature in the conventional sense. However, school officials we consulted with during the survey design concurred that a major focus of facilities maintenance concerns and expenses was the school's meeting local codes to ensure the preservation of life and safety of those using the school facilities. These codes vary widely by jurisdiction, but all schools are required to conform to such codes. The section on building features was the most logical place to include this information in the survey.

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[7] Education program specifications provide detailed requirements for school facilities needs such as large- and small-group instruction and properly constructed and outfitted science laboratories.

[8] The data for this analysis may differ slightly from data shown in other reports in this series. For the state profiles, we considered a total of eight environmental factors—lighting, heating, ventilation, indoor air quality, acoustics for noise control, flexibility of instructional space, energy efficiency, and physical security of buildings. Our report, School Facilities: America's Schools Report Differing Conditions, does not include flexibility of instructional space in its analysis of environmental factors; our report, School Facilities: America's Schools Not Designed or Equipped for 21st Century, does not include energy efficiency in its analysis of environmental factors.

Environmental Factors

To rate the condition of environmental factors, respondents were asked to use a scale of very satisfactory, satisfactory, unsatisfactory, and very unsatisfactory. Responses of unsatisfactory and very unsatisfactory were reported as unsatisfactory. We also reported in this section the percent of schools in the state reporting air conditioning in classrooms.

Facilities Needs for Educational Reform

Some activities associated with educational reform have implications for the facilities in which they occur. For example, certain instructional programs or techniques may require that schools have space for small-group instruction. To rate how well school buildings met the functional requirements of specified activities related to educational reform, respondents were asked to use a scale of very well, moderately well, somewhat well, and not well at all. The data reported are for those rating "not well at all."

Technology

To rate the sufficiency of technology elements, respondents were asked to use a scale of very sufficient, moderately sufficient, somewhat sufficient, and not sufficient. The data reported are for those rating not sufficient. We also reported the average number of students per computer in the state.

Table I.1 references the survey question corresponding to each aforementioned item. The full text of each question appears in appendix II.

Table I.1: Survey Questions About Condition of Buildings, Building Features, Environmental Factors, Facility Needs for Educational Reform, and Technology

Item	Survey question number
Schools with at least one inadequate building of any type (original, addition, or temporary)	10
Schools with at least one inadequate building feature	16
Schools with at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor	20
Building features	16
Environmental factors	20
Percent of schools with air conditioning in classrooms	21
Facility needs for educational reform	19
Technology	17
Average number of students per computer	4 and 18

Federal Mandates

This section presents data obtained from our survey of school facilities and shows the percent of schools reporting needing to spend money on federal mandates in the last 3 and the next 3 years.

Money Reported Needed and Spent on Federal Mandates in the Last 3 Years

Data for the last 3 years are presented for the percent of schools indicating that money was spent on federal mandates (presented relative to the national average), those indicating that spending was not needed, and those indicating that no money was spent. The four categories in the table are mutually exclusive. We asked about spending in the last 3 years to grasp the amount being spent on these items within the context of actual budgets.

Money Estimated Needed for Federal Mandates in the Next 3 Years

The table for the next 3 years is similar to the table for the last 3 years described above, except that "no money spent" is replaced by a category labeled "unknown." As noted above, the four categories shown are mutually exclusive. We asked these questions to grasp the amount of money needed to address these needs given what was already spent. We particularly phrased this question in terms of money needed rather than money "planned" to be spent, to grasp the magnitude of the need in this area without the constraints of budget realities.

Table I.2 references the survey question corresponding to each item. The full text of each question appears in appendix II.

Table I.2: Survey Questions About Federal Mandates

Item	Survey question number
Money reported needed and spent on federal mandates in the last 3 years	13
Money estimated needed for federal mandates in the next 3 years	14

A more detailed discussion of the technical choices made in the analysis of the data on federal mandates appears in appendix III.

GAO Reports Providing Further Information

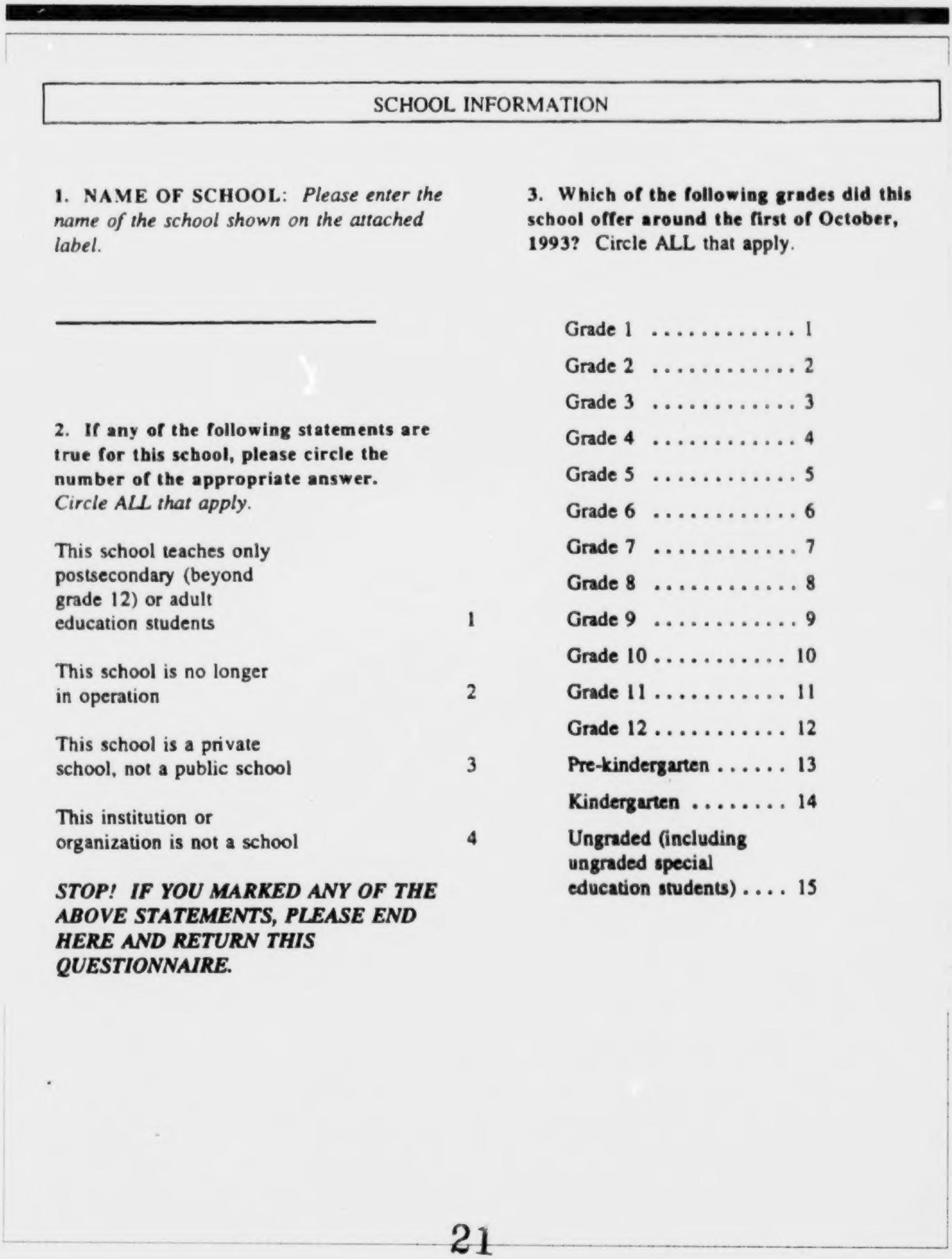
More detailed information on each topic presented in the profiles, including sampling errors, appears in the reports shown in table I.3.

Table I.3: Guide to GAO Reports on School Facilities

Topic	GAO report
Overall condition of buildings	School Facilities: Condition of America's Schools (GAO/HEHS-95-61, Feb. 1, 1995) and School Facilities: America's Schools Report Differing Conditions (GAO/HEHS-96-103, June 14, 1996)
Condition of building features	
Estimated costs to bring schools into good overall condition	
Environmental conditions	School Facilities: America's Schools Not Designed or Equipped for 21st Century (GAO/HEHS-95-95, Apr. 4, 1995); School Facilities: Condition of America's Schools (GAO/HEHS-95-61, Feb. 1, 1995); and School Facilities: America's Schools Report Differing Conditions (GAO/HEHS-96-103, June 14, 1996)
Functional requirements for education reform	School Facilities: America's Schools Not Designed or Equipped for 21st Century (GAO/HEHS-95-95, Apr. 4, 1995)
Technology	
Federal mandates	School Facilities: Condition of America's Schools (GAO/HEHS-95-61, Feb. 1, 1995); School Facilities: America's Schools Report Differing Conditions (GAO/HEHS-96-103, June 14, 1996); and School Facilities: Accessibility for the Disabled Still an Issue (GAO/HEHS-96-73, Dec. 29, 1995)
State role in school facilities	School Facilities: States' Financial and Technical Support Varies (GAO/HEHS-96-27, Nov. 28, 1995)

All percentages in the profiles have been rounded to whole numbers and may differ from those in the original reports. For the same reason, percentages in the tables on federal mandates may not always add to 100 percent. Sampling errors associated with the data in the profiles are not shown but may be found in the original reports. A discussion of sampling errors appears in appendix III.

Questionnaire for Local Education Agencies



SCHOOL INFORMATION

1. NAME OF SCHOOL: *Please enter the name of the school shown on the attached label.*

____

2. If any of the following statements are true for this school, please circle the number of the appropriate answer. *Circle ALL that apply.*

This school teaches only postsecondary (beyond grade 12) or adult education students	1
This school is no longer in operation	2
This school is a private school, not a public school	3
This institution or organization is not a school	4

STOP! IF YOU MARKED ANY OF THE ABOVE STATEMENTS, PLEASE END HERE AND RETURN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE.

3. Which of the following grades did this school offer around the first of October, 1993? Circle ALL that apply.

Grade 1	1
Grade 2	2
Grade 3	3
Grade 4	4
Grade 5	5
Grade 6	6
Grade 7	7
Grade 8	8
Grade 9	9
Grade 10	10
Grade 11	11
Grade 12	12
Pre-kindergarten	13
Kindergarten	14
Ungraded (including ungraded special education students)	15

4. What was the total number of Full Time Equivalent (FTE) students enrolled in this school around the first of October, 1993?

____
total FTE students

5. Does this school house any of its students in instructional facilities located off of its site, such as rented space in another school, church, etc? *Circle one.*

Yes 1

No .... 2 ----> GO TO QUESTION 8

6. How many of this school's Full Time Equivalent (FTE) students are *housed* in *off-site* instructional facilities?

__________ FTE students housed off-site

7. How many total square feet of *off-site* instructional facilities does this school have? *If exact measurements are not readily available, give your best estimate.*

__________ total square feet off-site

8. How many original buildings, attached and/or detached permanent additions to the original buildings, and temporary buildings does this school have *on-site*? *If this school does not have any permanent additions or any temporary buildings on-site, enter zero for these categories.*

On-Site Buildings	Number
Original buildings	__________
Attached and/or detached permanent additions to original buildings	__________
Temporary buildings	__________

9. How many total square feet do the original buildings, the attached and/or detached permanent additions, and the temporary buildings have? *If exact measurements are not readily available, give your best estimate. If this school does not have any permanent additions or any temporary buildings on-site, enter zero for these categories.*

On-Site Buildings	Total Square Feet
Original buildings	__________
Attached and/or detached permanent additions to original buildings	__________
Temporary buildings	__________

10. What is the overall condition of the original buildings, the attached and/or detached permanent additions, and the temporary buildings? *Refer to the rating scale shown below, and circle one for EACH category of building. If this school does not have any permanent additions or any temporary buildings on-site, circle "0."*

Overall condition includes both physical condition and the ability of the buildings to meet the functional requirements of instructional programs.

Rating Scale

Excellent: new or easily restorable to "like new" condition; only minimal routine maintenance required.

Good: only routine maintenance or minor repair required.

Adequate: some preventive maintenance and/or corrective repair required.

Fair: fails to meet code and functional requirement in some cases; failure(s) are inconvenient; extensive corrective maintenance and repair required.

Poor: consistent substandard performance; failure(s) are disruptive and costly; fails most code and functional requirements; requires constant attention, renovation, or replacement. Major corrective repair or overhaul required.

Replace: Non-operational or significantly substandard performance. Replacement required.

On-Site Buildings	School does not have	Excellent	Good	Adequate	Fair	Poor	Replace
Original buildings	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6
Attached and/or detached permanent additions to original buildings	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Temporary buildings	0	1	2	3	4	5	6

11. What would probably be the total cost of all repairs/renovations/modernizations required to put this school's *on-site* buildings in good overall condition? *Give your best estimate. If this school's on-site buildings are already in good (or better) overall condition, enter zero.*

$______________ *.00*

12. On which of the sources listed below is this estimate based? *Circle ALL that apply.*

Does not apply -- already in good (or better) overall condition	0
Sources	
Facilities inspection(s)/assessments(s) performed within the last three years by licensed professionals	1
Repair/renovation/modernization work already being performed and/or contracted for	2
Capital improvement/facilities master plan or schedule	3
My best professional judgment	4
Opinions of other district administrators	5
Other (specify:____________________)	6

13. During the last 3 years, how much money has been spent on the federal mandates listed below for this school's ***on-site*** **buildings?** *Include money spent in 1993-1994. If exact amounts are not readily available, give your best estimate. Enter zero if none. Circle "1" if spending was not needed.*

Federal Mandates	Spending Not Needed	Amount Spent
Accessibility for students with disabilities	1	$__________.00
Managing/correcting:		
Asbestos	1	$__________.00
Lead in water/paint	1	$__________.00
Underground storage tanks (USTs)	1	$__________.00
Radon	1	$__________.00
Other (specify__________)	1	$__________.00

14. How much money will probably need to be spent during the next 3 years on these federal mandates for this school's *on-site* buildings? *If exact amounts are not readily available, give your best estimate. If spending will not be needed, circle "1." If unknown, circle "2."*

Federal Mandates	Spending Will Not Be Needed	Unknown	Amount Probably Needed
Accessibility for students with disabilities	1	2	$________.00
Managing/correcting:			
Asbestos	1	2	$________.00
Lead in water/paint	1	2	$________.00
Underground storage tanks (USTs)	1	2	$________.00
Radon	1	2	$________.00
Other (specify: ________ ____________)	1	2	$________.00

15. Are these spending needs for federal mandates included in your answer to question 11? *Circle one for each mandate listed.*

Federal Mandates	Does not apply-- Not Needed/ Unknown	Yes Included	No-NOT Included
Accessibility for students with disabilities	1	2	3
Managing/correcting:			
Asbestos	1	2	3
Lead in water/paint	1	2	3
Underground storage tanks (USTs)	1	2	3
Radon	1	2	3
Other (specify: ________ ____________)	1	2	3

16. **Overall, what is the physical condition of each of the building features listed below for this school's *on-site* buildings?** *Refer to the rating scale shown below, and circle one for EACH building feature listed.*

Rating Scale

Excellent: new or easily restorable to "like new" condition; only minimal routine maintenance required.

Good: only routine maintenance or minor repair required.

Adequate: some preventive maintenance and/or corrective repair required.

Fair: fails to meet code and functional requirement in some cases; failure(s) are inconvenient; extensive corrective maintenance and repair required.

Poor: consistent substandard performance; failure(s) are disruptive and costly; fails most code and functional requirements; requires constant attention, renovation, or replacement. Major corrective repair or overhaul required.

Replace: Non-operational or significantly substandard performance. Replacement required.

Building Feature	Excellent	Good	Adequate	Fair	Poor	Replace
Roofs	1	2	3	4	5	6
Framing, floors, foundations	1	2	3	4	5	6
Exterior walls, finishes, windows, doors	1	2	3	4	5	6
Interior finishes, trims	1	2	3	4	5	6
Plumbing	1	2	3	4	5	6
Heating,ventilation,air conditioning	1	2	3	4	5	6
Electrical power	1	2	3	4	5	6
Electrical lighting	1	2	3	4	5	6
Life safety codes	1	2	3	4	5	6

17. Do this school's *on-site* buildings have sufficient capability in each of the communications technology elements listed below to meet the functional requirements of modern educational technology? *Circle one for EACH element listed.*

Technology Elements	Very Sufficient	Moderately Sufficient	Somewhat Sufficient	Not Sufficient
Computers for instructional use	1	2	3	4
Computer printers for instructional use	1	2	3	4
Computer networks for instructional use	1	2	3	4
Modems	1	2	3	4
Telephone lines for modems	1	2	3	4
Telephones in instructional areas	1	2	3	4
Television sets	1	2	3	4
Laser disk players/VCRs	1	2	3	4
Cable television	1	2	3	4
Conduits/raceways for computer/computer network cables	1	2	3	4
Fiber optic cable	1	2	3	4
Electrical wiring for computers/communications technology	1	2	3	4
Electrical power for computers/communications technology	1	2	3	4

18. How many computers for instructional use does this school have? *Include computers at both on-site buildings and off-site instructional facilities.*

__________ computers for instructional use

19. How well do this school's on-site buildings meet the functional requirements of the activities listed below? *Circle one for EACH activity listed.*

Activity	Very Well	Moderately Well	Somewhat Well	Not Well At All
Small group instruction	1	2	3	4
Large group (50 or more students) instruction	1	2	3	4
Storage of alternative student assessment materials	1	2	3	4
Display of alternative student assessment materials	1	2	3	4
Parent support activities, such as tutoring, planning, making materials, etc.	1	2	3	4
Social/Health Care Services	1	2	3	4
Teachers' planning	1	2	3	4
Private areas for student counseling and testing	1	2	3	4
Laboratory science	1	2	3	4
Library/Media Center	1	2	3	4
Day care	1	2	3	4
Before/after school care	1	2	3	4

20. How satisfactory or unsatisfactory is each of the following environmental factors in this school's *on-site* buildings? *Circle one for EACH factor listed.*

Environmental Factor	Very Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Very Unsatisfactory
Lighting	1	2	3	4
Heating	1	2	3	4
Ventilation	1	2	3	4
Indoor air quality	1	2	3	4
Acoustics for noise control	1	2	3	4
Flexibility of instructional space (e.g., expandability, convertability , adaptability)	1	2	3	4
Energy efficiency.	1	2	3	4
Physical security of buildings	1	2	3	4

21. Does this school have air conditioning in classrooms, administrative offices, and/or other areas? *Circle ALL that apply.*

Yes, in classrooms	1
Yes, in administrative offices	2
Yes, in other areas	3
No, no air conditioning in this school at all	4 —> GO TO QUESTION 23

22. How satisfactory or unsatisfactory is the air conditioning in classrooms, administrative offices, and/or other areas? *Circle one for EACH category listed.*

Air Conditioning in:	Very Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Very Unsatisfactory
Classrooms	1	2	3	4
Administrative Offices	1	2	3	4
Other areas	1	2	3	4

23. Does this school participate in the National School Lunch Program? *Circle one.*

Yes 1
No 2

24. Regardless of whether this school participates in the National School Lunch Program, around the first of October, 1993, were any students in this school ELIGIBLE for the program? *Circle one.*

Yes 1
No . . . . 2-----> GO TO QUESTION 27
Don't know . . . . 3-----> GO TO QUESTION 27

25. Around the first of October, 1993, how many applicants in this school were approved for the National School Lunch Program? *Enter zero if none.*

________ applicants approved

26. Around the first of October, 1993, how many students in this school received free or reduced lunches through the National School Lunch Program? *Enter zero if none.*

________________ recipients

27. How many students in this school were absent on the most recent school day? *If none were absent, please enter zero.*

________________ students absent

28. What type of school is this? *Circle one.*

REGULAR elementary or secondary 1

Elementary or secondary with SPECIAL PROGRAM EMPHASIS--
for example, science/math school, performing arts high school,
talented gifted school, foreign language immersion school, etc 2

SPECIAL EDUCATION--primarily serves students with disabilities 3

VOCATIONAL/TECHNICAL--primarily serves students being
trained for occupations 4

ALTERNATIVE--offers a curriculum designed to provide alternative
or nontraditional education; does not specifically fall into the
categories of regular, special education, or vocational school 5

29. Does this school offer a magnet program? *Circle one.*

Yes 1

No 2

Technical Appendix

Scope and Methodology Overview

We obtained the information presented in this report primarily through two data collection efforts. The first of these was our survey of school building conditions conducted in 1994. This survey was sent to a nationally representative sample of about 10,000 schools and included questions on the physical condition of buildings, the estimated cost to make needed repairs, the extent to which schools were able to meet facility requirements of education reform, and whether schools had sufficient technology capability. In addition to the school survey, in 1995 we conducted telephone interviews with SEA officials in all 50 states to gather information on state-level involvement in school facilities. These interviews focused on the amount and type of financial assistance states provided to LEAs, the technical assistance and compliance activities they performed, and the data they collected on the condition of facilities.

This appendix describes the methodology used in the school survey, including considerations made in the analysis of the data from this technically complex study. It also describes the methodology used to interview SEA officials.

National Survey of School Facilities

To determine the physical condition of America's 80,000 schools, including the extent to which they have the capacity to support 21st century technology and education reform for all students, we surveyed a national sample of public schools and their associated districts and augmented the surveys with visits to selected schools districts. We consulted with various experts on the design and analysis of this project.[9]

We sent surveys to a nationally representative sample of about 10,000 public schools in over 5,000 associated school districts. For our sample, we used the public school sample for the Department of Education's 1993-94 Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), which is a multifaceted, nationally representative survey sponsored by NCES and administered by the Bureau of the Census.

We asked about (1) the physical condition of buildings and major building features, such as roofs, framing, floors, and foundations; (2) the status of environmental conditions, such as lighting, heating, and ventilation; (3) how well schools could meet selected functional requirements of education reforms, such as having space for small- and large-group instruction; (4) the sufficiency of data, voice, and video technologies and the infrastructure to support these technologies; (5) the amount of money schools spent in the last 3 years or planned to spend in the next 3 years on selected federal mandates; and (6) an estimate of the total cost of needed repairs, renovations, and modernizations to put all buildings in good overall condition. (See app. II for a copy of the survey.)

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[9] See School Facilities: Condition of America's Schools (GAO/HEHS-96-61, Feb. 1, 1995), app. III, for a full list.

We directed the survey to those officials who are most knowledgeable about facilities—such as facilities directors and other central office administrators of the districts that housed our sampled schools. Our analyses are based on responses from 78 percent of the schools sampled. Analyses of nonrespondent characteristics showed them to be similar to respondents. Findings from the survey have been statistically adjusted (weighted) to produce estimates that are representative at national and state levels. All data are self-reported, and we did not independently verify their accuracy. We administered the survey between May and October 1994 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards.

Survey Participants

For our review of the physical condition of America's schools, we wanted to determine physical condition and spending as perceived by the most knowledgeable school district personnel. To accomplish this, we mailed questionnaires to superintendents of school districts associated with a nationally representative sample of public schools. We asked the superintendents to have district personnel, such as facilities directors who were very familiar with school facilities, answer the questionnaires. The questionnaires gathered information about a variety of school facility issues, including spending associated with federal mandates. For our school sample, we used the sample for the 1993-94 SASS.

Sampling Strategy

The 1993-94 SASS sample is designed to give several types of estimates, including both national and state-level estimates. It is necessarily a very complex sample. Essentially, however, it is stratified by state and grade level (elementary, secondary, and combined). It also has separate strata for schools with large Native American populations and for Bureau of Indian Affairs schools. A detailed description of the sample and discussion of the sampling issues are contained in NCES' technical report on the 1993-94 SASS sample.[10]

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[10] Robert Abramson and others, 1993-94 Schools and Staffing Survey: Sample Design and Estimation. NCES.

Survey Response

We mailed our questionnaires to 9,956 sampled schools in 5,459 associated districts across the country in May 1994. We did a follow-up mailing in July 1994 and again in October 1994. After each mailing, we telephoned nonresponding districts to encourage their responses. We accepted returned questionnaires through early January 1995.

Of the 9,956 schools in the original sample, 393 were found to be ineligible for our survey.[11] Subtracting these ineligible schools from our original sample yielded an adjusted sample of 9,563 schools. The number of completed, usable school questionnaires returned was 7,478. Dividing the number of completed, usable returns by the adjusted sample yielded a school response rate of 78 percent.

We compared nonrespondents with respondents by urbanicity, location, state, race and ethnicity, and poverty and found few notable differences between the two groups. On the basis of this information, we assumed that our respondents did not differ significantly from the nonrespondents.[12] Therefore, we weighted the respondent data to adjust for nonresponse and yield representative national estimates.

Analytic Decisions on Spending Data

The analyses of school spending on facilities in this report are based on data from three survey questions: 11, 13, and 14 (see app. II). The dollar amounts reported by schools for each of these questions varied greatly. Table III.1, for example, shows the extreme variation in the amounts schools reported needing to repair or upgrade schools to good overall condition (survey question 11), by school level.

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[11] Reasons for ineligibility included school was no longer in operation, entity was not a school, entity was a private rather than public school, and entity was a postsecondary school only.

[12] Detailed sample and response information for each sample stratum is available upon request from GAO. See appendix LV for appropriate staff contacts.

Table III.1: Frequency Distribution of Amounts Reported Needed to Repair or Upgrade Schools to Good Overall Condition

Amount reported needed	Elementary schools	Secondary schools	Combined	Total (percent)[a]
$0	9,290	3,056	597	12,943 (16)
$1 to less than $100	22			22 (0)
$100 to less than $1,000	643	213	24	879 (1)
$1,000 to less than $100,000	10,179	3,276	500	13,955 (18)
$100,000 to less than $1 million	18,882	5,477	952	25,311 (32)
$1 million to less than $6 million	15,760	6,048	689	22,497 (28)
$6 million to less than $15 million	1,394	1,379	92	2,865 (4)
$15 million to less than $50 million	312	588	42	943 (1)
$50 million to less than $100 million		12	4	16 (0)
$100 million or more	19	5		23 (0)
Total (percent)[a]	**56,500 (71)**	**20,053 (25)**	**2,900 (4)**	**79,454 (100)**

[a] Slight discrepancies in row and column totals are due to rounding.

Except in one case, our examination of those cases reporting extreme amounts did not produce convincing evidence that the information reported was inaccurate. For example, in the case of the amounts needed to repair or upgrade schools to good overall condition, the average school construction cost in 1994 was $6 million for an elementary school and $15 million for a high school. However, our site visits revealed one new school that cost more than $151 million to build. We also know that, in some cases, costs of repair can be greater than cost of replacement. For these reasons, we did not exclude as outliers any reported amounts, except as discussed below.

Our initial analyses published in our first report on school facilities produced estimates at a national level. Upon examining the data for reporting state-level estimates, we found an amount reported in one state appeared to be out of range for a realistic estimate of the specific item in question. Because sample surveys use weights to produce population estimates and this particular respondent carried a large weight, this extreme amount greatly affected survey results for this item. Therefore, we adjusted this response to equal the median of the amounts reported for this item by other respondents in the same state. Unless otherwise noted, national averages in this report that involve this item in the computation use this adjusted amount.

Sampling Errors

All sample surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the extent to which the results differ from what would be obtained if the whole population had received the questionnaire. Since the whole population does not receive the questionnaire in a sample survey, the true size of the sampling error cannot be known. It can be estimated, however, from the responses to the survey. The estimate of sampling error depends largely on the number of respondents and the amount of variability in the data.

Variability in the data was particularly relevant to analyses of school spending on facilities. The wide range of dollar amounts reported reduced the precision with which we could produce dollar estimates. For this reason, reported amounts needed to repair or upgrade schools to good overall condition are limited to the range of actual dollar amounts reported in the sample and do not include state-level estimates. For similar reasons, estimates on spending for federal mandates are limited to the national average and median dollar amounts spent and needed per school and the percent of schools in each state spending or needing to spend above and below the national average.

Nonsampling Errors

In addition to sampling errors, surveys are also subject to other types of systematic error or bias that can affect results. This is especially true when respondents are asked to answer questions of a sensitive nature or that are inherently subject to error. Lack of understanding of these issues can also result in systematic error. Bias can affect both response rates and the way respondents answer particular questions. It is not possible to assess the magnitude of the effect of bias, if any, on survey results. Rather, possibilities of bias can only be identified and accounted for when interpreting results. This survey had three major possible sources of bias: (1) bias inherent in all self-ratings or self-reports (2) bias due to the complexity of this particular subject matter, and (3) sensitivity of compliance issues.

Bias inherent in self-rating may impact survey results because the integrity of the data depends upon respondents' providing honest and accurate answers to survey questions. The results of this report are affected by the extent to which respondents accurately reported expenditures and the extent to which they provided accurate estimates for projected spending.

When, as in this case, responses are not verified, the possibility of this kind of bias always exists.[13]

Such bias may impact the survey results concerning technology in three ways. First, the self-ratings or self-reports of technological sufficiency may be overly optimistic for several reasons. In our analyses, we included as "sufficient" responses that indicated moderate and somewhat sufficient capability as well as very sufficient capability. This could indicate a wide range of sufficiency, including some responses that are very close to "not sufficient." In addition, our analyses showed that without any objective standards with which to anchor their responses, schools indicating "sufficient" computers had computer/student ratios from 1:1 to 1:292 (a median of 1:11) for those schools that had computers. About 300 schools that indicated they had no computers for instructional use said that was sufficient. Finally, technology experts who regularly consult with school systems report that the level of knowledge among school administrators and staff of possible use and application of technology in schools is low—further increasing the likelihood that these sufficiency estimates are overly optimistic.

Second, assessing the physical condition of buildings is also a very complex and technical undertaking. Moreover, many facilities problems, particularly the most serious and dangerous, are not visible to the naked eye. Further, any dollar estimates made of the cost to repair, retrofit, upgrade, or renovate are just that—estimates—unless the school has recently completed such work. The only way school officials actually know what such work costs is to put it out for bid. Even then, cost changes may occur before the contracted work is completed. Therefore, estimates and evaluations reported are subject to inaccuracies.

A third kind of bias that may occur results from the sensitivity of compliance issues. Our interest in securing information on compliance with federal mandates put us in a highly sensitive area. For example, respondents may have perceived that accurately reporting problems in providing access for disabled students would make the school vulnerable to lawsuits, despite assurances of confidentiality. Consequently, in such sensitive areas, schools may have tended toward underreporting or made conservative estimates.

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[13] Respondents' misunderstanding of certain legal requirements also may occur. For example, in a study of implementation of the Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA), we found that 28 to 35 percent of the barrier removal efforts to comply with legal requirements planned by owners and managers of establishments covered by ADA were not necessary. See Americans With Disabilities Act: Effects of the Law on Access to Goods and Services (GAO/PEMD-94-14, June 21, 1994).

Interviews With State Officials Responsible for School Facilities

To determine the extent to which states provided funding and technical assistance and compliance review for school facilities and maintained information on the condition of school buildings, we conducted telephone interviews with state officials responsible for school facilities in all 50 states. In nearly all cases, we spoke with SEA staff responsible for school facilities. In a few states, we also spoke with officials in other state agencies extensively involved in school facilities. We supplemented this information with supporting documentation provided by state officials. We conducted this study from October 1994 to September 1995 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. All data were self-reported by state officials. We did not independently verify this information, although, where necessary for clarification, we conducted follow-up telephone interviews. The focus of our study was state fiscal year 1994. Typically, this covered the period from July 1, 1993, to June 30, 1994.

Appendix IV

State Profile: Alabama

Figure IV.1: General Context and State Role

General Context

Number of schools	1,800
Total enrollment on or about Oct. 1, 1993	717,000
State revenue for K-12 education, 1993-94	
Total	$1,863,676,000
Per student	$2,599
State funding for K-12 school facilities, 1993-94	
Total	$9,790,992
Per student	$14
Number of SEA facilities-related staff (FTEs)	5
Other state agencies involved in school facilities: State Fire Marshal, State Department of Health, Alabama Manufactured Housing Commission, State Building Commission, Department of Risk Management Insurance	

Percent of schools reporting at least one on-site building in indequate condition	
Original building	32
Attached or detached permanent addition	19
Temporary building	32
Percent of schools reporting a need to upgrade or repair on-site buildings to good overall condition	84
Reported range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition	$1,200 to $10,000,000

State's Role in Facilities

Financial Assistance

Through 1994, Alabama provided facilities funding through two broad appropriations categories. One was the state's basic education support program, called the Minimum Program Fund, which gave LEAs $55 per "earned teacher unit" for capital projects. The other, called the Local Boards Program, gave LEAs aid for facilities maintenance also on an earned teacher unit basis. In addition, the state also issues bonds for school construction from time to time as needs are identified. In 1985, Alabama issued $130 million worth of bonds for K-12 school improvements; a similar bond issue was approved for sale in 1996.

This funding approach, however, is affected by recent court decisions that found the state's school finance system unconstitutional because the flat rate for distributing funds did not consider local ability to raise revenues. Plaintiffs and defendants have agreed to suspend the Minimum Program Fund and Local Boards Program temporarily and provide all state aid for 1995 as block grants while the legislature develops a plan to eliminate inequities among LEAs.

Technical Assistance

The Department of Education has two units that provide technical help. The Plans and Surveys Unit helps LEAs assess building needs through such means as pupil locator maps, which are used to determine school sites, consolidation needs, grade regrouping, and transportation routes. The School Architect Unit reviews and approves proposed drawings and specifications to ensure their compliance with state standards and their educational adequacy. Unit staff also process architectural and construction contracts, monitor construction, and attend final inspections of completed facilities.

Facilities Information

The Department maintains a building inventory, called the Site and Facility Enumeration, which is updated annually. LEAs are responsible for completing the survey, which includes such items as the construction date, gross area, type of construction, roof type, primary heat source, and accessibility. The survey also requires the LEA to rate the overall condition of the building on a four-point scale from "excellent" to "should be razed."

Figure IV.2: Extent of Reported Facilities Needs

Percent of Schools With Inadequate Facilities

	Percent of schools
Schools with at least one inadequate building of any type (original, addition, or temporary)	39
Schools with at least one inadequate building feature	59
Schools with at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor	63
Schools with (1) at least one inadequate building, and (2) one inadequate building feature	37

Building Features

Building feature	Percent of schools with inadequate features
Roofs	30
Framing, floors, foundations	27
Exterior walls, windows, etc.	29
Interior finishes	30
Plumbing	38
Heating, ventilation, air conditioning	43
Electrical power	24
Electrical lighting	30
Life-safety codes	25

Environment

Factor	Percent of schools with unsatisfactory factors
Lighting	15
Heating	22
Ventilation	26
Indoor air quality	23
Acoustics	33
Space flexibility	48
Energy efficiency	47
Physical security	36

Percent of schools with air conditioning in classrooms: 98

Facilities Needs for Educational Reform

Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"	Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"
Small group instruction	6	Large group instruction	29
Library or media center	6	Laboratory science	42
Teacher planning	10	Private testing/ counseling areas	20
Parent support	30	Day care	83
Social and health services	41	Before and after-school care	63
Assessment material storage	34	Assessment material display	32

Technology

Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability	Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability
Computers	32	Television	15
Printers	36	VCR/laser disc	35
Networks	59	Cable TV	33
Modems	62	Conduits	62
Modem lines	55	Fiber optic cable	75
Instructional area phone lines	64	Wiring for communications	44
Power for communications	34		

Average number of students per computer: 17

Figure IV.3: Reported Federal Mandates Spending

Money Reported Needed and Spent on Federal Mandates in the Last 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending		Spending not needed	No money spent
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	34	0	36	30
Accessibility for the disabled	48	3	25	24
All mandates(b)	56	3	15	26

(a)For those schools reporting spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $43,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $67,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $6,000; accessibility for the disabled, $6,000; all federal mandates, $12,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Money Estimated Needed for Federal Mandates in the Next 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending needed		Spending not needed	Unknown
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	21	2	48	29
Accessibility for the disabled	39	4	27	31
All mandates(b)	43	4	14	39

(a)For those schools reporting anticipated spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $72,000; accessibility for the disabled, $124,000; all federal mandates, $177,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $10,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $50,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Appendix V

State Profile: Alaska

Figure V.1: General Context and State Role

General Context

Number of schools	463
Total enrollment on or about Oct. 1, 1993	122,000
State revenue for K-12 education, 1993-94	
Total	$655,884,000
Per student	$5,397
State funding for K-12 school facilities, 1993-94	
Total	$273,956,043
Per student	$2,254
Number of SEA facilities-related staff (FTEs)	6
Other state agencies involved in school facilities: Department of Environmental Conservation, Department of Community Regional Affairs, Department of Administration, Office of Management and Budget	

Percent of schools reporting at least one on-site building in indequate condition	
Original building	37
Attached or detached permanent addition	22
Temporary building	23
Percent of schools reporting a need to upgrade or repair on-site buildings to good overall condition	80
Reported range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition	$4,000 to $46,824,300

State's Role in Facilities

Financial Assistance

Alaska has two main financial assistance programs; one provides for debt service and the other provides direct grants for capital projects. The debt service program, in existence since 1970, reimburses cities and boroughs at a set percentage of their debt service payments until the bonds are retired. The legislature annually makes the final decision on whether the bond program will be fully funded. The percentage of eligible reimbursement varies from 70 to 100 percent and is currently up to 70 percent for new bonds. The capital projects program provides grants for specific construction projects. Beginning in 1994, LEAs must contribute 2 to 35 percent of the cost, depending on their ability to pay. To obtain funding under either program, LEAs submit project applications, which are ranked by the Department of Education on a specified set of criteria and are funded on a priority basis. The legislature also awards some discretionary grants directly to LEAs for facilities projects.

Some school districts in the state are located in areas without local governments that collect taxes. Because of this, these districts cannot issue bonds. Consequently, school construction is funded either by the capital projects grant program or by special appropriation.

Technical Assistance

Department staff provide limited technical assistance to LEAs. They review construction plans and design documents for conformance with education specifications but not for compliance with building or fire codes. Their assistance is primarily in helping LEAs with grant applications and state-required facility plans and providing training on new regulations or programs as needed.

Facilities Information

The Department keeps copies of LEA-prepared facility plans, which are required every 6 years under state law. Department staff are also gathering data to develop (1) a comprehensive building record inventory, which would include items such as site acreage, building description, square footage, and primary systems used in the building; (2) an educational adequacy survey to measure how well the structure of a facility meets curricular requirements; and (3) a building condition survey to assess the physical adequacy of facilities.

Figure V.2: Extent of Reported Facilities

Percent of Schools With Inadequate Facilities

	Percent of schools
Schools with at least one inadequate building of any type (original, addition, or temporary)	45
Schools with at least one inadequate building feature	69
Schools with at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor	80
Schools with (1) at least one inadequate building, and (2) one inadequate building feature	44

Building Features

Building feature	Percent of schools with inadequate features
Roofs	33
Framing, floors, foundations	27
Exterior walls, windows, etc.	38
Interior finishes	35
Plumbing	33
Heating, ventilation, air conditioning	45
Electrical power	49
Electrical lighting	41
Life-safety codes	30

Environment

Factor	Percent of schools with unsatisfactory factors
Lighting	28
Heating	39
Ventilation	52
Indoor air quality	50
Acoustics	32
Space flexibility	56
Energy efficiency	44
Physical security	27

Percent of schools with air conditioning in classrooms: 5

Facilities Needs for Educational Reform

Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"	Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"
Small group instruction	14	Large group instruction	51
Library or media center	31	Laboratory science	62
Teacher planning	31	Private testing/ counseling areas	41
Parent support	33	Day care	89
Social and health services	41	Before and after-school care	63
Assessment material storage	47	Assessment material display	29

Technology

Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability	Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability
Computers	36	Television	35
Printers	36	VCR/laser disc	46
Networks	56	Cable TV	56
Modems	57	Conduits	67
Modem lines	54	Fiber optic cable	91
Instructional area phone lines	61	Wiring for communications	52
Power for communications	45		

Average number of students per computer: 8

Figure V.3: Reported Federal Mandates Spending

Money Reported Needed and Spent on Federal Mandates in the Last 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending		Spending not needed	No money spent
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	37	9	27	27
Accessibility for the disabled	37	9	19	34
All mandates(b)	50	15	11	24

(a)For those schools reporting spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $43,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $67,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $6,000; accessibility for the disabled, $6,000; all federal mandates, $12,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Money Estimated Needed for Federal Mandates in the Next 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending needed		Spending not needed	Unknown
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	31	16	30	22
Accessibility for the disabled	41	13	23	22
All mandates(b)	46	27	11	16

(a)For those schools reporting anticipated spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $72,000; accessibility for the disabled, $124,000; all federal mandates, $177,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $10,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $50,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

State Profile: Arizona

Figure VI.1: General Context and State Role

General Context

Number of schools	1,238
Total enrollment on or about Oct. 1, 1993	673,000
State revenue for K-12 education, 1993-94	
Total	$1,486,377,000
Per student	$2,209
State funding for K-12 school facilities, 1993-94	
Total	Unknown
Per student	Unknown
Number of SEA facilities-related staff (FTEs)	0
Other state agencies involved in school facilities: None	

Percent of schools reporting at least one on-site building in indequate condition	
Original building	27
Attached or detached permanent addition	14
Temporary building	29
Percent of schools reporting a need to upgrade or repair on-site buildings to good overall condition	85
Reported range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition	$400 to $30,000,000

State's Role in Facilities

Financial Assistance	Arizona has two programs that provide state funding for capital purchases, including school facilities, each of them part of the state's foundation funding program. Each LEA receives this state funding as a block grant, with the amount of funding for capital projects based on a per-pupil rate that varies inversely with the assessed valuation per pupil. Under one of the two programs, the LEA can decide whether to apply the funding to capital purchases or to operations. The state does not monitor how much LEAs spend on facilities, but officials estimate that about 30 percent is spent on capital projects. Under the second program, the LEA is required to use the funding for facilities, equipment, buses, or other capital purchases.
Technical Assistance	State officials reported they do not provide technical assistance or perform compliance reviews related to facilities.
Facilities Information	The state legislature recently authorized a statewide school facilities inventory and needs assessment. The study, published in 1995, collected facilities condition information from each LEA using both questionnaires and site visits.

Figure VI.2: Extent of Reported Facilities Needs

Percent of Schools With Inadequate Facilities

	Percent of schools
Schools with at least one inadequate building of any type (original, addition, or temporary)	41
Schools with at least one inadequate building feature	64
Schools with at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor	69
Schools with (1) at least one inadequate building, and (2) one inadequate building feature	36

Building Features

Building feature	Percent of schools with inadequate features
Roofs	30
Framing, floors, foundations	23
Exterior walls, windows, etc.	21
Interior finishes	23
Plumbing	40
Heating, ventilation, air conditioning	38
Electrical power	36
Electrical lighting	32
Life-safety codes	28

Environment

Factor	Percent of schools with unsatisfactory factors
Lighting	16
Heating	20
Ventilation	30
Indoor air quality	20
Acoustics	26
Space flexibility	53
Energy efficiency	38
Physical security	25

Percent of schools with air conditioning in classrooms: 68

Facilities Needs for Educational Reform

Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"	Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"
Small group instruction	6	Large group instruction	35
Library or media center	12	Laboratory science	44
Teacher planning	11	Private testing/ counseling areas	31
Parent support	29	Day care	72
Social and health services	26	Before and after-school care	50
Assessment material storage	37	Assessment material display	39

Technology

Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability	Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability
Computers	16	Television	17
Printers	18	VCR/laser disc	23
Networks	46	Cable TV	30
Modems	61	Conduits	56
Modem lines	58	Fiber optic cable	84
Instructional area phone lines	62	Wiring for communications	36
Power for communications	28		

Average number of students per computer: 12

Figure VI.3: Reported Federal Mandates Spending

Money Reported Needed and Spent on Federal Mandates in the Last 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending		Spending not needed	No money spent
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	51	11	18	20
Accessibility for the disabled	44	12	11	32
All mandates(b)	68	17	6	9

(a)For those schools reporting spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $43,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $67,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $6,000; accessibility for the disabled, $6,000; all federal mandates, $12,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Money Estimated Needed for Federal Mandates in the Next 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending needed		Spending not needed	Unknown
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	38	8	40	14
Accessibility for the disabled	61	12	14	13
All mandates(b)	62	17	8	13

(a)For those schools reporting anticipated spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $72,000; accessibility for the disabled, $124,000; all federal mandates, $177,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $10,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $50,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

State Profile: Arkansas

Figure VII.1: General Context and State Role

General Context

Number of schools	1,119
Total enrollment on or about Oct. 1, 1993	443,000
State revenue for K-12 education, 1993-94	
Total	$1,233,248,000
Per student	2,784
State funding for K-12 school facilities, 1993-94	
Total	$4,764,506
Per student	$11
Number of SEA facilities-related staff (FTEs)	3
Other state agencies involved in school facilities: Department of Health, State Building Services, State Fire Marshal	

Percent of schools reporting at least one on-site building in indequate condition	
Original building	17
Attached or detached permanent addition	12
Temporary building	14
Percent of schools reporting a need to upgrade or repair on-site buildings to good overall condition	78
Reported range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition	$200 to $10,650,000

State's Role in Facilities

Financial Assistance

Arkansas currently has three facility funding programs. The first was recently approved by the state legislature and covers three types of financial aid. Funding for repair, renovation, buses, and other capital items is available to all districts that meet the state's minimum millage requirement, submit a facility needs assessment, and meet financial need requirements. Funding for construction and site acquisition is available based on enrollment growth, and funding for debt service is available to LEAs with bonded construction debt. The second program, a revolving loan fund begun in 1951, is for a variety of capital expenses. It provides up to $500,000 per year, with the maximum amount for any LEA based on the number of students. Loans are for 8 years; rates are set by the State Board of Education and are usually 1 to 1.5 percent above current bond interest. When loan requests outstrip the amount in the revolving fund (currently $22 million), the state sells some of the loans to banks. The loan fund covers its own operating expenses. A third program, which funded energy conservation and was funded from a court settlement related to oil company overcharges, will end in 1996.

Technical Assistance

The Department of Education provides information to LEAs on facilities regulations, compliance with the Americans With Disabilities Act, and hazardous materials. At LEA request, the Department provides assistance with facilities planning. It also reviews school construction plans for compliance with state requirements for space and seismic design standards in new construction.

Facilities Information

The Department conducted a one-time facilities inventory in 1986 using self-reported data from LEAs. Information included numbers of buildings and rooms, acreage, original construction dates, dates of additions, condition of buildings, and fire protection information for insurance. The Department plans to conduct a statewide facility needs assessment in 1996.

Figure VII.2: Extent of Reported Facilities Needs

Percent of Schools With Inadequate Facilities

	Percent of schools
Schools with at least one inadequate building of any type (original, addition, or temporary)	25
Schools with at least one inadequate building feature	42
Schools with at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor	62
Schools with (1) at least one inadequate building, and (2) one inadequate building feature	20

Building Features

Building feature	Percent of schools with inadequate features
Roofs	22
Framing, floors, foundations	14
Exterior walls, windows, etc.	20
Interior finishes	15
Plumbing	22
Heating, ventilation, air conditioning	19
Electrical power	14
Electrical lighting	19
Life-safety codes	9

Environment

Factor	Percent of schools with unsatisfactory factors
Lighting	8
Heating	8
Ventilation	12
Indoor air quality	10
Acoustics	18
Space flexibility	42
Energy efficiency	34
Physical security	21

Percent of schools with air conditioning in classrooms: 96

Facilities Needs for Educational Reform

Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"	Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"
Small group instruction	6	Large group instruction	30
Library or media center	1	Laboratory science	26
Teacher planning	4	Private testing/ counseling areas	8
Parent support	11	Day care	87
Social and health services	12	Before and after-school care	74
Assessment material storage	14	Assessment material display	12

Technology

Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability	Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability
Computers	10	Television	7
Printers	18	VCR/laser disc	22
Networks	37	Cable TV	13
Modems	64	Conduits	43
Modem lines	56	Fiber optic cable	85
Instructional area phone lines	59	Wiring for communications	34
Power for communications	20		

Average number of students per computer: 12

Figure VII.3: Reported Federal Mandates Spending

Money Reported Needed and Spent on Federal Mandates in the Last 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending		Spending not needed	No money spent
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	54	3	23	21
Accessibility for the disabled	59	2	21	19
All mandates(b)	75	3	13	9

(a)For those schools reporting spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $43,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $67,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $6,000; accessibility for the disabled, $6,000; all federal mandates, $12,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Money Estimated Needed for Federal Mandates in the Next 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending needed		Spending not needed	Unknown
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	45	1	40	15
Accessibility for the disabled	42	3	39	16
All mandates(b)	63	4	17	16

(a)For those schools reporting anticipated spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $72,000; accessibility for the disabled, $124,000; all federal mandates, $177,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $10,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $50,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

State Profile: California

Figure VIII.1: General Context and State Role

General Context

Number of schools	7,666
Total enrollment on or about Oct. 1, 1993	5,090,000
State revenue for K-12 education, 1993-94	
Total	$15,409.241,000
Per student	$3,027
State funding for K-12 school facilities, 1993-94	
Total	$52,000,000
Per student	$10
Number of SEA facilities-related staff (FTEs)	20
Number of facilities-related staff (FTEs) in other state agencies with major responsibility	188

Other state agencies involved in school facilities:
Office of Public School Construction, Office of Regulation Services-Division of the State Architect, State Fire Marshal's Office

Percent of schools reporting at least one on-site building in indequate condition	
Original building	32
Attached or detached permanent addition	14
Temporary building	24
Percent of schools reporting a need to upgrade or repair on-site buildings to good overall condition	87
Reported range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition	$600 to $30,000,000

State's Role in Facilities

Financial Assistance

California has three main financial assistance programs for school construction--the Lease-Purchase programs for Growth/New Construction, Modernization, and Reconstruction--which award funding on a per project basis. They have been funded mainly through state bonds, with priority going to proposals submitted by LEAs willing to contribute half of the project cost and to LEAs with a substantial portion of their enrollment in multitrack year-round schools. (In their proposals, LEAs can opt to contribute half the project cost or contribute nothing.) The state also has separate programs that (1) provide dollar-for-dollar matches of amounts LEAs deposit in deferred maintenance funds, (2) help buy and install portable classrooms for LEAs impacted by emergencies or excessive growth, (3) help pay for asbestos abatement, and (4) help pay for air conditioning and insulation. Most of these programs received no funding in 1994, because voters defeated a $1 billion bond proposal. The only funding provided was $52 million for the deferred maintenance program, which does not depend on state bond sales. In March 1996, voters approved $3 billion for elementary, secondary, and postsecondary facilities.

Technical Assistance

Several state agencies share responsibility for school facilities. Department of Education staff review proposed school sites and building plans for educational adequacy and safety, develop building and site selection standards, and help LEAs with project applications and facilities planning. The Office of Regulation Services within the Division of the State Architect, under the Department of General Services, reviews all building plans for compliance with pertinent building codes and laws on handicapped access, fire suppression, and structural safety. It also supervises the inspection process, meets with architects and engineers to resolve questions of code interpretation, and develops regulations on structural safety and accessibility. The State Allocation Board (SAB) allocates funds for construction, modernization, and deferred maintenance projects. The Office of Public School Construction, within the Department of General Services, staffs the SAB, administers construction funds, and helps LEAs with application documentation and SAB policy.

Facilities Information

The Division of the State Architect maintains records of building projects dating back to the 1930s but does not have an inventory of all school buildings. The state does not conduct any formal data collection on the condition of schools.

Figure VIII.2: Extent of Reported Facilities Needs

Percent of Schools With Inadequate Facilities

	Percent of schools
Schools with at least one inadequate building of any type (original, addition, or temporary)	43
Schools with at least one inadequate building feature	71
Schools with at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor	87
Schools with (1) at least one inadequate building, and (2) one inadequate building feature	40

Building Features

Building feature	Percent of schools with inadequate features
Roofs	40
Framing, floors, foundations	28
Exterior walls, windows, etc.	42
Interior finishes	46
Plumbing	41
Heating, ventilation, air conditioning	41
Electrical power	32
Electrical lighting	42
Life-safety codes	21

Environment

Factor	Percent of schools with unsatisfactory factors
Lighting	31
Heating	25
Ventilation	29
Indoor air quality	22
Acoustics	34
Space flexibility	70
Energy efficiency	60
Physical security	41

Percent of schools with air conditioning in classrooms: 67

Facilities Needs for Educational Reform

Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"	Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"
Small group instruction	15	Large group instruction	51
Library or media center	19	Laboratory science	58
Teacher planning	21	Private testing/ counseling areas	46
Parent support	39	Day care	76
Social and health services	41	Before and after-school care	64
Assessment material storage	48	Assessment material display	40

Technology

Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability	Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability
Computers	37	Television	21
Printers	40	VCR/laser disc	41
Networks	70	Cable TV	50
Modems	70	Conduits	80
Modem lines	68	Fiber optic cable	93
Instructional area phone lines	65	Wiring for communications	69
Power for communications	56		

Average number of students per computer: 21

Figure VIII.3: Reported Federal Mandates Spending

Money Reported Needed and Spent on Federal Mandates in the Last 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending			
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)	Spending not needed	No money spent
Asbestos	45	9	21	25
Accessibility for the disabled	35	18	13	34
All.mandates(b)	58	14	9	19

(a)For those schools reporting spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $43,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $67,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $6,000; accessibility for the disabled, $6,000; all federal mandates, $12,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Money Estimated Needed for Federal Mandates in the Next 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending needed			
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)	Spending not needed	Unknown
Asbestos	46	8	27	19
Accessibility for the disabled	42	12	22	24
All mandates(b)	59	15	9	16

(a)For those schools reporting anticipated spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $72,000; accessibility for the disabled, $124,000; all federal mandates, $177,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $10,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $50,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

State Profile: Colorado

Figure IX.1: General Context and State Role

General Context

Number of schools	1,427
Total enrollment on or about Oct. 1, 1993	625,000
State revenue for K-12 education, 1993-94	
Total	$1,427,506,000
Per student	$2,284
State funding for K-12 school facilities, 1993-94	
Total	$65,656,512
Per student	$105
Number of SEA facilities-related staff (FTEs)	0.49
Other state agencies involved in school facilities: Department of Labor and Employment, Department of Public Health and Environment	

Percent of schools reporting at least one on-site building in indequate condition	
Original building	21
Attached or detached permanent addition	12
Temporary building	16
Percent of schools reporting a need to upgrade or repair on-site buildings to good overall condition	89
Reported range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition	$2,000 to $15,000,000

State's Role in Facilities

Financial Assistance

In Colorado, state school construction funding is part of the state's equalized basic aid support program. LEAs are required to set aside at least $202 (but no more than $800) per pupil of their basic aid funding for facilities construction and major maintenance and insurance and risk management reserves. Basic aid is typically a combination of state and LEA funding. The state portion of basic aid, and therefore of the facilities component, varies among the LEAs on the basis of their property valuation per student.

Technical Assistance

State officials reported they do not provide technical assistance or perform compliance reviews related to facilities.

Facilities Information

State officials reported they collect limited or no information on facilities.

Figure IX.2: Extent of Reported Facilities Needs

Percent of Schools With Inadequate Facilities

	Percent of schools
Schools with at least one inadequate building of any type (original, addition, or temporary)	32
Schools with at least one inadequate building feature	58
Schools with at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor	63
Schools with (1) at least one inadequate building, and (2) one inadequate building feature	23

Building Features

Building feature	Percent of schools with inadequate features
Roofs	26
Framing, floors, foundations	9
Exterior walls, windows, etc.	24
Interior finishes	26
Plumbing	28
Heating, ventilation, air conditioning	41
Electrical power	31
Electrical lighting	27
Life-safety codes	17

Environment

Factor	Percent of schools with unsatisfactory factors
Lighting	22
Heating	29
Ventilation	37
Indoor air quality	24
Acoustics	22
Space flexibility	46
Energy efficiency	40
Physical security	13

Percent of schools with air conditioning in classrooms: 28

Facilities Needs for Educational Reform

Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"	Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"
Small group instruction	5	Large group instruction	38
Library or media center	5	Laboratory science	37
Teacher planning	10	Private testing/ counseling areas	22
Parent support	16	Day care	65
Social and health services	25	Before and after-school care	45
Assessment material storage	25	Assessment material display	23

Technology

Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability	Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability
Computers	21	Television	17
Printers	24	VCR/laser disc	30
Networks	37	Cable TV	29
Modems	62	Conduits	50
Modem lines	57	Fiber optic cable	88
Instructional area phone lines	45	Wiring for communications	38
Power for communications	33		

Average number of students per computer: 13

Figure IX.3: Reported Federal Mandates Spending

Money Reported Needed and Spent on Federal Mandates in the Last 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending		Spending not needed	No money spent
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	35	14	26	25
Accessibility for the disabled	36	11	12	41
All mandates(b)	55	15	11	19

(a)For those schools reporting spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $43,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $67,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $6,000; accessibility for the disabled, $6,000; all federal mandates, $12,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Money Estimated Needed for Federal Mandates in the Next 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending needed		Spending not needed	Unknown
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	24	23	36	17
Accessibility for the disabled	52	17	18	13
All mandates(b)	52	24	10	14

(a)For those schools reporting anticipated spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $72,000; accessibility for the disabled, $124,000; all federal mandates, $177,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $10,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $50,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

State Profile: Connecticut

Figure X.1: General Context and State Role

General Context

Number of schools	1,006
Total enrollment on or about Oct. 1, 1993	490,000
State revenue for K-12 education, 1993-94	
Total	$1,700,937,000
Per student	$3,471
State funding for K-12 school facilities, 1993-94	
Total	$137,541,140
Per student	$281
Number of SEA facilities-related staff (FTEs)	9
Other state agencies involved in school facilities: Department of Environmental Protection, Department of Public Works, Department of Health Services, Department of Public Safety-State Fire Marshal and State Building Department	

Percent of schools reporting at least one on-site building in indequate condition	
Original building	27
Attached or detached permanent addition	14
Temporary building	8
Percent of schools reporting a need to upgrade or repair on-site buildings to good overall condition	77
Reported range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition	$600 to $35,000,000

State's Role in Facilities

Financial Assistance	Connecticut provides facilities financial assistance through two programs. LEAs may use the funds for direct costs or debt service, and the source of the funding is sale of state bonds. The first program provides grants for construction, renovation, roof replacements, and energy efficiency projects costing at least $10,000. All LEAs are eligible and receive from 20 to 80 percent of project costs on the basis of a formula that considers local wealth and real estate valuation as well as the project's square footage and projected enrollment. A second program funds regional projects such as special education, vocational agriculture, and interdistrict magnet schools. These projects are eligible for higher state funding rates--in some cases up to 100 percent. The Department of Education prepares prioritized lists of approved projects, which are subsequently reviewed and approved by the governor and state legislature. Projects are prioritized in three categories: those designed to meet mandated educational programs, those to enhance them, and those that address nonprogram needs such as roof replacements, space for support services, or energy conservation improvements. Projects to correct building or fire code violations are also eligible for state reimbursement of from 20 to 80 percent but are approved directly by the Department and do not require legislative approval.
Technical Assistance	School Facilities Unit staff review and approve architectural plans for compliance with building, health, and fire codes as well as for federal safety and accessibility standards.
Facilities Information	The Department limits its information collection to the records, forms, and documentation associated with the projects under review at any given time. General information on facilities condition is not collected.

Figure X.2: Extent of Reported Facilities Needs

Percent of Schools With Inadequate Facilities

	Percent of schools
Schools with at least one inadequate building of any type (original, addition, or temporary)	30
Schools with at least one inadequate building feature	58
Schools with at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor	68
Schools with (1) at least one inadequate building, and (2) one inadequate building feature	30

Building Features

Building feature	Percent of schools with inadequate features
Roofs	32
Framing, floors, foundations	11
Exterior walls, windows, etc.	23
Interior finishes	22
Plumbing	25
Heating, ventilation, air conditioning	32
Electrical power	29
Electrical lighting	21
Life-safety codes	28

Environment

Factor	Percent of schools with unsatisfactory factors
Lighting	9
Heating	24
Ventilation	35
Indoor air quality	18
Acoustics	28
Space flexibility	48
Energy efficiency	37
Physical security	22

Percent of schools with air conditioning in classrooms: 22

Facilities Needs for Educational Reform

Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"	Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"
Small group instruction	5	Large group instruction	34
Library or media center	13	Laboratory science	44
Teacher planning	11	Private testing/ counseling areas	23
Parent support	23	Day care	73
Social and health services	10	Before and after-school care	54
Assessment material storage	27	Assessment material display	19

Technology

Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability	Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability
Computers	26	Television	25
Printers	30	VCR/laser disc	35
Networks	64	Cable TV	42
Modems	55	Conduits	63
Modem lines	52	Fiber optic cable	91
Instructional area phone lines	53	Wiring for communications	55
Power for communications	41		

Average number of students per computer: 14

Figure X.3: Reported Federal Mandates Spending

Money Reported Needed and Spent on Federal Mandates in the Last 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending			
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)	Spending not needed	No money spent
Asbestos	35	18	25	21
Accessibility for the disabled	24	12	25	40
All mandates(b)	46	28	12	14

(a)For those schools reporting spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $43,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $67,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $6,000; accessibility for the disabled, $6,000; all federal mandates, $12,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Money Estimated Needed for Federal Mandates in the Next 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending needed			
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)	Spending not needed	Unknown
Asbestos	29	22	33	16
Accessibility for the disabled	17	22	35	25
All mandates(b)	32	28	22	18

(a)For those schools reporting anticipated spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $72,000; accessibility for the disabled, $124,000; all federal mandates, $177,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $10,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $50,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

State Profile: Delaware

Figure XI.1: General Context and State Role

General Context

Number of schools	165
Total enrollment on or about Oct. 1, 1993	107,000
State revenue for K-12 education, 1993-94	
Total	$459,796,000
Per student	$4,305
State funding for K-12 school facilities, 1993-94	
Total	$29,373,300
Per student	$275
Number of SEA facilities-related staff (FTEs)	2
Other state agencies involved in school facilities: State Fire Marshal's Office, Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control, Department of Health and Social Services-Division of Public Health, Department of Administrative Services-Division of Facilities Management, State Budget Office	

Percent of schools reporting at least one on-site building in indequate condition	
Original building	30
Attached or detached permanent addition	8
Temporary building	36
Percent of schools reporting a need to upgrade or repair on-site buildings to good overall condition	97
Reported range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition	$26,000 to $15,000,000

State's Role in Facilities

Financial Assistance	Delaware provides funding for school facilities through three programs. One program provides funding to LEAs for major capital improvements projects costing more than $175,000. The program requires LEAs to contribute 20 to 40 percent of project costs, depending on ability to pay. The second program, which is for scheduled maintenance and repairs, provides each LEA with a portion of available funding based on the size of the LEA's enrollment. LEAs must match the state's allocation at 40 percent to participate. The third program is the annual maintenance program, which provides funding to LEAs for unscheduled repairs using a flat-rate formula that considers building age and enrollment.
Technical Assistance	The Department of Public Instruction provides information to LEAs on program procedures and requirements and offers guidance on interpreting rules and regulations. It also provides assistance with planning upon LEA request, and, from time to time, it provides training on topics such as minimizing costs. The Department performs minimal compliance duties; architectural plans are reviewed at the local level for compliance with building codes and other requirements.
Facilities Information	The Department is developing a computerized inventory of floor and site plans. It also reviews LEA lists of planned projects but does not collect information on the condition of facilities.

Figure XI.2: Extent of Reported Facilities Needs

Percent of Schools With Inadequate Facilities

	Percent of schools
Schools with at least one inadequate building of any type (original, addition, or temporary)	40
Schools with at least one inadequate building feature	70
Schools with at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor	65
Schools with (1) at least one inadequate building, and (2) one inadequate building feature	31

Building Features

Building feature	Percent of schools with inadequate features
Roofs	36
Framing, floors, foundations	18
Exterior walls, windows, etc.	36
Interior finishes	38
Plumbing	50
Heating, ventilation, air conditioning	48
Electrical power	44
Electrical lighting	38
Life-safety codes	26

Environment

Factor	Percent of schools with unsatisfactory factors
Lighting	9
Heating	26
Ventilation	30
Indoor air quality	26
Acoustics	19
Space flexibility	49
Energy efficiency	46
Physical security	22

Percent of schools with air conditioning in classrooms: 42

Facilities Needs for Educational Reform

Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"	Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"
Small group instruction	16	Large group instruction	30
Library or media center	29	Laboratory science	59
Teacher planning	14	Private testing/ counseling areas	21
Parent support	32	Day care	77
Social and health services	34	Before and after-school care	52
Assessment material storage	34	Assessment material display	39

Technology

Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability	Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability
Computers	44	Television	33
Printers	53	VCR/laser disc	61
Networks	66	Cable TV	45
Modems	83	Conduits	77
Modem lines	83	Fiber optic cable	93
Instructional area phone lines	82	Wiring for communications	70
Power for communications	49		

Average number of students per computer: 18

Figure XI.3: Reported Federal Mandates Spending

Money Reported Needed and Spent on Federal Mandates in the Last 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending		Spending not needed	No money spent
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	32	23	9	36
Accessibility for the disabled	60	7	7	26
All mandates(b)	63	19	0	18

(a)For those schools reporting spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $43,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $67,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $6,000; accessibility for the disabled, $6,000; all federal mandates, $12,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Money Estimated Needed for Federal Mandates in the Next 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending needed		Spending not needed	Unknown
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	47	30	19	4
Accessibility for the disabled	60	14	16	10
All mandates(b)	75	20	2	3

(a)For those schools reporting anticipated spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $72,000; accessibility for the disabled, $124,000; all federal mandates, $177,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $10,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $50,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

State Profile: District of Columbia

Figure XII.1: General Context and State Role

General Context

Number of schools	173
Total enrollment on or about Oct. 1, 1993	81,000
State revenue for K-12 education, 1993-94	
Total	Not applicable (N/A)
Per student	N/A
State funding for K-12 school facilities, 1993-94	
Total	N/A
Per student	N/A
Number of SEA facilities-related staff (FTEs)	N/A
Other state agencies involved in school facilities: N/A	

Percent of schools reporting at least one on-site building in indequate condition	
Original building	49
Attached or detached permanent addition	21
Temporary building	0
Percent of schools reporting a need to upgrade or repair on-site buildings to good overall condition	97
Reported range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition	$240,000 to $25,700,000

Because the District of Columbia is not a state and is organized as a single school district, it was not included in our review of state support of school facilities. However, District of Columbia schools were included in our national survey of school building conditions, and the relevant data from that survey are reported here.

Figure XII.2: Extent of Reported Facilities Needs

Percent of Schools With Inadequate Facilities

	Percent of schools
Schools with at least one inadequate building of any type (original, addition, or temporary)	49
Schools with at least one inadequate building feature	91
Schools with at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor	73
Schools with (1) at least one inadequate building, and (2) one inadequate building feature	50

Building Features

Building feature	Percent of schools with inadequate features
Roofs	67
Framing, floors, foundations	51
Exterior walls, windows, etc.	72
Interior finishes	46
Plumbing	65
Heating, ventilation, air conditioning	66
Electrical power	50
Electrical lighting	53
Life-safety codes	51

Environment

Factor	Percent of schools with unsatisfactory factors
Lighting	40
Heating	31
Ventilation	34
Indoor air quality	32
Acoustics	52
Space flexibility	52
Energy efficiency	54
Physical security	37

Percent of schools with air conditioning in classrooms: 47

Facilities Needs for Educational Reform

Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"	Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"
Small group instruction	6	Large group instruction	30
Library or media center	13	Laboratory science	46
Teacher planning	10	Private testing/ counseling areas	22
Parent support	14	Day care	47
Social and health services	30	Before and after-school care	46
Assessment material storage	31	Assessment material display	21

Technology

Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability	Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability
Computers	22	Television	22
Printers	31	VCR/laser disc	31
Networks	37	Cable TV	26
Modems	50	Conduits	50
Modem lines	53	Fiber optic cable	58
Instructional area phone lines	53	Wiring for communications	46
Power for communications	41		

Average number of students per computer: 17

Figure XII.3: Reported Federal Mandates Spending

Money Reported Needed and Spent on Federal Mandates in the Last 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending		Spending not needed	No money spent
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	8	2	3	88
Accessibility for the disabled	7	0	1	92
All mandates(b)	20	1	1	77

(a)For those schools reporting spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $43,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $67,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $6,000; accessibility for the disabled, $6,000; all federal mandates, $12,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Money Estimated Needed for Federal Mandates in the Next 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending needed		Spending not needed	Unknown
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	7	4	22	67
Accessibility for the disabled	38	56	4	2
All mandates(b)	69	24	2	4

(a)For those schools reporting anticipated spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $72,000; accessibility for the disabled, $124,000; all federal mandates, $177,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $10,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $50,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Appendix XIII

State Profile: Florida

Figure XIII.1: General Context and State Role

General Context

Number of schools	2,446
Total enrollment on or about Oct. 1, 1993	1,994,000
State revenue for K-12 education, 1993-94	
Total	$5,940,285,000
Per student	$2,979
State funding for K-12 school facilities, 1993-94	
Total	$579,182,541
Per student	$290
Number of SEA facilities-related staff (FTEs)	72
Other state agencies involved in school facilities: Department of Labor and Employment Security, Housing and Rehabilitation Services, State Fire Marshal's Office	

Percent of schools reporting at least one on-site building in indequate condition	
Original building	18
Attached or detached permanent addition	11
Temporary building	21
Percent of schools reporting a need to upgrade or repair on-site buildings to good overall condition	85
Reported range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition	$354 to $28,970,500

State's Role in Facilities

Financial Assistance

Florida has eight financial assistance programs, all funded from a gross receipts tax on utilities and motor vehicle licensing revenue. Two programs allocate funds to LEAs on the basis of district enrollment growth relative to statewide growth and are restricted to projects identified in LEA 5-year facility plans. A third provides maintenance funding based on square footage, age, and replacement costs of buildings. The other programs provide funds for specific projects such as joint-use facilities. The state also has one program that targets project funding to LEAs with limited ability to raise local revenues.

Technical Assistance

In fiscal year 1996, the Department of Education's school facilities staff was cut from 72 full-time-equivalent positions to 28. Before these changes, the Department was highly involved in facility planning, design, construction, and safety; all responsibility for these areas has since been given to the district school boards. Department staff are acting as consultants when asked and continue to provide some technical assistance to LEAs. The Department also continues to implement the state's training and certification program for building code inspectors of educational facilities. It is also responsible for developing facility regulations, although many of these will now be considered guidelines rather than requirements. Regarding compliance activities, the Department provides building plan review for LEAs that cannot afford to pay for these services. Previously, the Department reviewed nearly all plans for building code compliance and conducted on-site structural inspections of new construction. Other activities formerly done by the Department include conducting facilities-related research, performing postoccupancy reviews, and administering a product evaluation program.

Facilities Information

Florida collects facilities information through two programs. The Florida Inventory of School Houses is a computerized, annually updated inventory with detailed information on sites, buildings, and rooms, including a condition rating (satisfactory or unsatisfactory) for each room and facility assigned by state inspectors. Its square footage data are used to allocate state-provided maintenance money, and its ratings determine eligibility for state funding (buildings rated unsatisfactory are not eligible for state aid, except to correct life/safety problems). The second program is a requirement that LEAs submit an educational plant survey at least once every 5 years. The survey includes a proposed building plan and data on existing facilities, programs, and projected enrollment growth. The survey dictates what projects can be undertaken as state aid is generally restricted to survey recommended projects.

Figure XIII.2: Extent of Reported Facilities Needs

Percent of Schools With Inadequate Facilities

	Percent of schools
Schools with at least one inadequate building of any type (original, addition, or temporary)	31
Schools with at least one inadequate building feature	57
Schools with at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor	80
Schools with (1) at least one inadequate building, and (2) one inadequate building feature	25

Building Features

Building feature	Percent of schools with inadequate features
Roofs	23
Framing, floors, foundations	20
Exterior walls, windows, etc.	25
Interior finishes	32
Plumbing	32
Heating, ventilation, air conditioning	40
Electrical power	28
Electrical lighting	27
Life-safety codes	9

Environment

Factor	Percent of schools with unsatisfactory factors
Lighting	16
Heating	18
Ventilation	35
Indoor air quality	31
Acoustics	28
Space flexibility	57
Energy efficiency	54
Physical security	34

Percent of schools with air conditioning in classrooms: 98

Facilities Needs for Educational Reform

Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"	Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"
Small group instruction	6	Large group instruction	43
Library or media center	9	Laboratory science	44
Teacher planning	16	Private testing/ counseling areas	26
Parent support	24	Day care	69
Social and health services	23	Before and after-school care	43
Assessment material storage	29	Assessment material display	29

Technology

Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability	Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability
Computers	29	Television	9
Printers	29	VCR/laser disc	29
Networks	66	Cable TV	20
Modems	65	Conduits	68
Modem lines	63	Fiber optic cable	88
Instructional area phone lines	62	Wiring for communications	64
Power for communications	42		

Average number of students per computer: 12

Figure XIII.3: Reported Federal Mandates Spending

Money Reported Needed and Spent on Federal Mandates in the Last 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending			
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)	Spending not needed	No money spent
Asbestos	45	25	12	18
Accessibility for the disabled	39	18	11	32
All mandates(b)	54	29	5	12

(a)For those schools reporting spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $43,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $67,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $6,000; accessibility for the disabled, $6,000; all federal mandates, $12,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Money Estimated Needed for Federal Mandates in the Next 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending needed			
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)	Spending not needed	Unknown
Asbestos	49	12	25	14
Accessibility for the disabled	42	6	19	33
All mandates(b)	65	13	8	14

(a)For those schools reporting anticipated spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $72,000; accessibility for the disabled, $124,000; all federal mandates, $177,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $10,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $50,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

State Profile: Georgia

Figure XIV.1: General Context and State Role

General Context

Number of schools	1,766
Total enrollment on or about Oct. 1, 1993	1,227,000
State revenue for K-12 education, 1993-94	
Total	$3,130,675,000
Per student	$2,552
State funding for K-12 school facilities, 1993-94	
Total	$151,170,000
Per student	$123
Number of SEA facilities-related staff (FTEs)	18
Other state agencies involved in school facilities: State Fire Marshal's Office, Department of Human Resources	

Percent of schools reporting at least one on-site building in indequate condition	
Original building	18
Attached or detached permanent addition	9
Temporary building	15
Percent of schools reporting a need to upgrade or repair on-site buildings to good overall condition	62
Reported range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition	$375 to $14,000,000

State's Role in Facilities

Financial Assistance

Georgia provides construction aid to LEAs through a system of annual entitlements, which are computed on the basis of a district's demonstrated need relative to total needs statewide. LEAs may let entitlements accrue and request funding for specific projects as needs arise, allowing them to undertake significant projects rather than make minor repairs year after year. They can also obtain advances on future entitlements. State law requires LEAs to submit a 5-year comprehensive facilities plan and contribute 10 to 25 percent of project costs, with the percentage dependent on ability to pay. Georgia recently established a second entitlement program to help LEAs experiencing exceptional growth. In this program, LEAs earn entitlements on the basis of their increase in enrollment relative to the total increase in enrollment statewide.

Technical Assistance

Staff in the Department of Education's Facilities Services Section, recently reduced by one-third as part of a general downsizing of the Department, provide a number of technical assistance services to LEAs. Field consultants are assigned to LEAs and assist district staff develop long-range plans, conduct organizational studies, and move through the application process. Department staff provide training to LEA staff and others on such topics as program planning, facilities standards, architect selection, and building code changes. The Department's architect staff review all project plans for compliance with state education program facility standards and building codes and serve as an information center for hazardous materials.

Facilities Information

All LEAs must prepare a local facilities plan at least once every 5 years. The plan is based upon defined education program needs and includes an architect's assessment of building conditions and details about improvements and new construction needed, including cost estimates. The plan also includes an annually updated facilities inventory. To qualify for state funding, facility plans must be validated by an outside survey team and approved by the Department of Education.

Figure XIV.2: Extent of Reported Facilities Needs

Percent of Schools With Inadequate Facilities

	Percent of schools
Schools with at least one inadequate building of any type (original, addition, or temporary)	26
Schools with at least one inadequate building feature	37
Schools with at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor	48
Schools with (1) at least one inadequate building, and (2) one inadequate building feature	18

Building Features

Building feature	Percent of schools with inadequate features
Roofs	24
Framing, floors, foundations	9
Exterior walls, windows, etc.	14
Interior finishes	11
Plumbing	18
Heating, ventilation, air conditioning	16
Electrical power	17
Electrical lighting	14
Life-safety codes	10

Environment

Factor	Percent of schools with unsatisfactory factors
Lighting	7
Heating	12
Ventilation	12
Indoor air quality	8
Acoustics	12
Space flexibility	36
Energy efficiency	32
Physical security	17

Percent of schools with air conditioning in classrooms: 93

Facilities Needs for Educational Reform

Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"	Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"
Small group instruction	6	Large group instruction	23
Library or media center	0	Laboratory science	38
Teacher planning	14	Private testing/ counseling areas	12
Parent support	17	Day care	65
Social and health services	22	Before and after-school care	44
Assessment material storage	21	Assessment material display	20

Technology

Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability	Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability
Computers	12	Television	15
Printers	14	VCR/laser disc	29
Networks	34	Cable TV	13
Modems	48	Conduits	58
Modem lines	53	Fiber optic cable	87
Instructional area phone lines	72	Wiring for communications	44
Power for communications	38		

Average number of students per computer: 13

Figure XIV.3: Reported Federal Mandates Spending

Money Reported Needed and Spent on Federal Mandates in the Last 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending		Spending not needed	No money spent
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	35	5	39	21
Accessibility for the disabled	57	11	19	13
All mandates(b)	69	8	15	8

(a)For those schools reporting spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $43,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $67,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $6,000; accessibility for the disabled, $6,000; all federal mandates, $12,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Money Estimated Needed for Federal Mandates in the Next 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending needed		Spending not needed	Unknown
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	22	4	46	28
Accessibility for the disabled	35	7	35	22
All mandates(b)	44	5	23	28

(a)For those schools reporting anticipated spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $72,000; accessibility for the disabled, $124,000; all federal mandates, $177,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $10,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $50,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Appendix XV

State Profile: Hawaii

Figure XV.1: General Context and State Role

General Context

Number of schools	240
Total enrollment on or about Oct. 1, 1993	180,000
State revenue for K-12 education, 1993-94	
Total	$1,074,180,000
Per student	$5,975
State funding for K-12 school facilities, 1993-94	
Total	$133,088,000
Per student	$740
Number of SEA facilities-related staff (FTEs)	18
Number of facilities-related staff (FTEs) in other state agencies with major responsibility	99
Other state agencies involved in school facilities: Department of Accounting and General Services, Department of Budget and Finance, Department of Health, State Fire Marshal's Office, Department of Land and Natural Resources	

Percent of schools reporting at least one on-site building in indequate condition	
Original building	16
Attached or detached permanent addition	6
Temporary building	11
Percent of schools reporting a need to upgrade or repair on-site buildings to good overall condition	73
Reported range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition	$10,000 to $40,000,000

State's Role in Facilities

Financial Assistance

Because Hawaii has a single school system with no independent local districts, school construction is entirely state funded. The major funding source is the State Educational Facilities Improvement Special Fund, created in 1989 to provide $90 million per year for 10 years. The Department of Education prioritizes projects for this program and submits them for approval by the legislature. The legislature also has discretion to appropriate other moneys for specific projects.

Technical Assistance

The school construction process involves several other agencies besides the Department of Education. The Department initiates the project request, contributes to preliminary design from an educational perspective, and obtains approval for any variances from educational specifications. Actual design, engineering, bidding, contracting, and inspection of projects is handled by the Department of Accounting and General Services, which has responsibility for all state-owned buildings. This agency also reviews the plans to ensure their compliance with building codes. The Department of Budget and Finance approves the advertisement for bid, ensures that all needed permits have been obtained, reviews allotment requests, and releases funds.

Facilities Information

The Department of Education maintains an annually updated inventory of school buildings and other facilities. This inventory includes information on construction type, designed and actual use, square footage, and air conditioning. The Department also collects information on the condition of schools through an annual school inspection program that uses teams of staff, administrators, students, parents, community members, and/or legislators to assess buildings and grounds from a user perspective. These teams evaluate several building aspects, including interiors and exteriors, grounds, furniture, health and safety, and sanitation, using standards developed by the Department of Education and the Department of Accounting and General Services. In addition to these efforts, the Department of Accounting and General Services and the Department of Education conduct annual school inspections to identify needed major repair and maintenance projects.

Figure XV.2: Extent of Reported Facilities Needs

Percent of Schools With Inadequate Facilities

	Percent of schools
Schools with at least one inadequate building of any type (original, addition, or temporary)	21
Schools with at least one inadequate building feature	57
Schools with at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor	78
Schools with (1) at least one inadequate building, and (2) one inadequate building feature	18

Building Features

Building feature	Percent of schools with inadequate features
Roofs	16
Framing, floors, foundations	14
Exterior walls, windows, etc.	16
Interior finishes	17
Plumbing	20
Heating, ventilation, air conditioning	37
Electrical power	27
Electrical lighting	17
Life-safety codes	5

Environment

Factor	Percent of schools with unsatisfactory factors
Lighting	8
Heating	6
Ventilation	26
Indoor air quality	21
Acoustics	38
Space flexibility	54
Energy efficiency	17
Physical security	40

Percent of schools with air conditioning in classrooms: 18

Facilities Needs for Educational Reform

Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"	Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"
Small group instruction	3	Large group instruction	36
Library or media center	25	Laboratory science	49
Teacher planning	20	Private testing/ counseling areas	31
Parent support	33	Day care	76
Social and health services	21	Before and after-school care	24
Assessment material storage	39	Assessment material display	28

Technology

Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability	Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability
Computers	39	Television	5
Printers	45	VCR/laser disc	30
Networks	72	Cable TV	19
Modems	76	Conduits	82
Modem lines	80	Fiber optic cable	90
Instructional area phone lines	75	Wiring for communications	75
Power for communications	61		

Average number of students per computer: 16

Figure XV.3: Reported Federal Mandates Spending

Money Reported Needed and Spent on Federal Mandates in the Last 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending		Spending not needed	No money spent
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	34	20	24	22
Accessibility for the disabled	16	25	24	35
All mandates(b)	32	28	15	24

(a)For those schools reporting spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $43,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $67,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $6,000; accessibility for the disabled, $6,000; all federal mandates, $12,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Money Estimated Needed for Federal Mandates in the Next 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending needed		Spending not needed	Unknown
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	21	12	28	38
Accessibility for the disabled	20	14	22	44
All mandates(b)	26	21	10	43

(a)For those schools reporting anticipated spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $72,000; accessibility for the disabled, $124,000; all federal mandates, $177,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $10,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $50,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

State Profile: Idaho

Figure XVI.1: General Context and State Role

General Context

Number of schools	642
Total enrollment on or about Oct. 1, 1993	237,000
State revenue for K-12 education, 1993-94	
Total	$580,978,000
Per student	$2,454
State funding for K-12 school facilities, 1993-94	
Total	$7,015,342
Per student	$30
Number of SEA facilities-related staff (FTEs)	0.74
Other state agencies involved in school facilities: Department of Labor and Industrial Services, State Fire Marshal, Department of Health and Welfare	

Percent of schools reporting at least one on-site building in indequate condition	
Original building	27
Attached or detached permanent addition	15
Temporary building	13
Percent of schools reporting a need to upgrade or repair on-site buildings to good overall condition	87
Reported range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition	$500 to $20,000,000

State's Role in Facilities

Financial Assistance Idaho has two programs that provide funding for facility improvement. The first, funded with state lottery revenues, is distributed to LEAs on the basis of attendance and may be used for construction, renovation, major maintenance, and school buses. The second program, funded through appropriations, is for technology. Funds from this program, which can be used for both facilities and equipment, are distributed to LEAs on the basis of attendance and through competitive grants. Grant proposals are ranked by a private contractor, and projects are fully funded in rank order until the appropriation is depleted.

Technical Assistance Department of Education staff provide information and training to LEAs on facilities regulations and processes and on architectural matters. They review architectural plans for all school facilities projects (including those that do not receive state funding) to ensure that the state's education specifications are met.

Facilities Information In 1992, in response to a legislative mandate, Idaho published a one-time, statewide study of the condition of school facilities that included data on construction, renovation, replacement, and technology needs. An independent contractor made on-site inspections to gather information for the study.

Figure XVI.2: Extent of Reported Facilities Needs

Percent of Schools With Inadequate Facilities

	Percent of schools
Schools with at least one inadequate building of any type (original, addition, or temporary)	32
Schools with at least one inadequate building feature	56
Schools with at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor	64
Schools with (1) at least one inadequate building, and (2) one inadequate building feature	31

Building Features

Building feature	Percent of schools with inadequate features
Roofs	31
Framing, floors, foundations	20
Exterior walls, windows, etc.	18
Interior finishes	18
Plumbing	32
Heating, ventilation, air conditioning	37
Electrical power	29
Electrical lighting	24
Life-safety codes	20

Environment

Factor	Percent of schools with unsatisfactory factors
Lighting	13
Heating	20
Ventilation	36
Indoor air quality	26
Acoustics	35
Space flexibility	54
Energy efficiency	42
Physical security	22

Percent of schools with air conditioning in classrooms: 26

Facilities Needs for Educational Reform

Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"	Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"
Small group instruction	6	Large group instruction	30
Library or media center	13	Laboratory science	34
Teacher planning	12	Private testing/ counseling areas	19
Parent support	16	Day care	86
Social and health services	29	Before and after-school care	76
Assessment material storage	30	Assessment material display	30

Technology

Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability	Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability
Computers	25	Television	23
Printers	32	VCR/laser disc	44
Networks	56	Cable TV	43
Modems	64	Conduits	72
Modem lines	59	Fiber optic cable	91
Instructional area phone lines	72	Wiring for communications	51
Power for communications	37		

Average number of students per computer: 13

Figure XVI.3: Reported Federal Mandates Spending

Money Reported Needed and Spent on Federal Mandates in the Last 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending		Spending not needed	No money spent
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	42	1	38	19
Accessibility for the disabled	39	5	29	27
All mandates(b)	57	4	24	16

(a)For those schools reporting spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $43,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $67,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $6,000; accessibility for the disabled, $6,000; all federal mandates, $12,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Money Estimated Needed for Federal Mandates in the Next 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending needed		Spending not needed	Unknown
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	28	4	49	18
Accessibility for the disabled	46	7	24	23
All mandates(b)	55	7	14	24

(a)For those schools reporting anticipated spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $72,000; accessibility for the disabled, $124,000; all federal mandates, $177,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $10,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $50,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Appendix XVII

State Profile: Illinois

Figure XVII.1: General Context and State Role

General Context

Number of schools	4,300
Total enrollment on or about Oct. 1, 1993	1,750,000
State revenue for K-12 education, 1993-94	
Total	$3,611,500,000
Per student	$2,064
State funding for K-12 school facilities, 1993-94	
Total	No assistance provided
Per student	
Number of SEA facilities-related staff (FTEs)	11
Other state agencies involved in school facilities: Department of Public Health, State Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Energy, State Fire Marshal	

Percent of schools reporting at least one on-site building in indequate condition	
Original building	29
Attached or detached permanent addition	9
Temporary building	4
Percent of schools reporting a need to upgrade or repair on-site buildings to good overall condition	89
Reported range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition	$500 to $20,000,000

State's Role in Facilities

Financial Assistance	Illinois does not currently provide state funding for school construction and renovation. From 1973 to 1980, the state provided a portion of the cost of school facilities projects. The state share ranged from 30 to 80 percent and was based in part on assessed valuation per pupil.
Technical Assistance	The Department of Education provides facilities-related information to LEAs, but its main facilities-related activity involves approving LEA requests to raise levies up to 5 mills, without a popular vote, to correct school facility life/safety problems. The Department's architects review the problems and the accuracy of the LEAs' cost estimates to correct them.
Facilities Information	In the early 1990s, the Department conducted a school facilities inventory that included information on asbestos, accessibility, and life safety hazards.

Figure XVII.2: Extent of Reported Facilities Needs

Percent of Schools With Inadequate Facilities

	Percent of schools
Schools with at least one inadequate building of any type (original, addition, or temporary)	31
Schools with at least one inadequate building feature	62
Schools with at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor	70
Schools with (1) at least one inadequate building, and (2) one inadequate building feature	31

Building Features

Building feature	Percent of schools with inadequate features
Roofs	23
Framing, floors, foundations	21
Exterior walls, windows, etc.	30
Interior finishes	26
Plumbing	38
Heating, ventilation, air conditioning	45
Electrical power	28
Electrical lighting	28
Life-safety codes	24

Environment

Factor	Percent of schools with unsatisfactory factors
Lighting	14
Heating	21
Ventilation	29
Indoor air quality	19
Acoustics	29
Space flexibility	55
Energy efficiency	38
Physical security	24

Percent of schools with air conditioning in classrooms: 27

Facilities Needs for Educational Reform

Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"	Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"
Small group instruction	14	Large group instruction	46
Library or media center	18	Laboratory science	47
Teacher planning	15	Private testing/ counseling areas	37
Parent support	23	Day care	79
Social and health services	26	Before and after-school care	69
Assessment material storage	33	Assessment material display	36

Technology

Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability	Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability
Computers	30	Television	23
Printers	39	VCR/laser disc	44
Networks	58	Cable TV	43
Modems	66	Conduits	69
Modem lines	63	Fiber optic cable	87
Instructional area phone lines	64	Wiring for communications	53
Power for communications	41		

Average number of students per computer: 19

Figure XVII.3: Reported Federal Mandates Spending

Money Reported Needed and Spent on Federal Mandates in the Last 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending		Spending not needed	No money spent
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	53	14	20	14
Accessibility for the disabled	36	10	33	20
All mandates(b)	59	16	13	12

(a)For those schools reporting spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $43,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $67,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $6,000; accessibility for the disabled, $6,000; all federal mandates, $12,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Money Estimated Needed for Federal Mandates in the Next 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending needed		Spending not needed	Unknown
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	36	31	21	12
Accessibility for the disabled	54	10	23	12
All mandates(b)	46	35	6	14

(a)For those schools reporting anticipated spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $72,000; accessibility for the disabled, $124,000; all federal mandates, $177,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $10,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $50,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

State Profile: Indiana

Figure XVIII.1: General Context and State Role

General Context

Number of schools	1,905
Total enrollment on or about Oct. 1, 1993	964,000
State revenue for K-12 education, 1993-94	
Total	$2,991,907,000
Per student	$3,102
State funding for K-12 school facilities, 1993-94	
Total	$149,863,628
Per student	$155
Number of SEA facilities-related staff (FTEs)	4
Other state agencies involved in school facilities: State Fire Marshal, Office of the Building Commissioner, State Department of Health, State Tax Board	

Percent of schools reporting at least one on-site building in indequate condition	
Original building	28
Attached or detached permanent addition	12
Temporary building	3
Percent of schools reporting a need to upgrade or repair on-site buildings to good overall condition	85
Reported range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition	$1,800 to $75,155,500

State's Role in Facilities

Financial Assistance	Indiana has three programs that provide funds for school facilities. One program provides LEAs with an annual grant of $40 per pupil to service bonded debt incurred for capital projects. The other two programs use revolving funds to provide loans to LEAs for direct costs of school construction and major maintenance. The first of these funds originated when Indiana gained statehood and currently provides loans of up to $15 million to LEAs ranking in the lowest 40 percent in assessed valuation per pupil. Seventy-five percent of the revolving fund must be loaned for capital improvement projects and 25 percent for technical infrastructure or equipment. The second program targets LEAs that need additional classrooms because of higher-than-average student-to-classroom ratios or because of damage from such things as fires or natural disasters. LEAs may borrow $4,000 per pupil (up to $250,000 per school) at 1 percent interest. The original source of this fund was unclaimed state bonus checks awarded to soldiers who served in World War II and the Korean War.
Technical Assistance	Department of Education staff provide information on facilities guidelines and advise LEA officials on planning, financing, and construction of facilities projects.
Facilities Information	The Department recently completed a statewide facilities inventory containing data on the age, size, type of heating system, and presence of alarm system for each building. Information was self- reported by the LEAs using a written survey and did not include information on facilities condition. Department staff will update this information as LEAs submit construction and renovation project plans.

Figure XVIII.2: Extent of Reported Facilities Needs

Percent of Schools With Inadequate Facilities

	Percent of schools
Schools with at least one inadequate building of any type (original, addition, or temporary)	29
Schools with at least one inadequate building feature	56
Schools with at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor	67
Schools with (1) at least one inadequate building, and (2) one inadequate building feature	28

Building Features

Building feature	Percent of schools with inadequate features
Roofs	15
Framing, floors, foundations	14
Exterior walls, windows, etc.	22
Interior finishes	21
Plumbing	29
Heating, ventilation, air conditioning	43
Electrical power	34
Electrical lighting	29
Life-safety codes	25

Environment

Factor	Percent of schools with unsatisfactory factors
Lighting	23
Heating	21
Ventilation	29
Indoor air quality	21
Acoustics	33
Space flexibility	55
Energy efficiency	37
Physical security	18

Percent of schools with air conditioning in classrooms: 54

Facilities Needs for Educational Reform

Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"	Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"
Small group instruction	10	Large group instruction	35
Library or media center	6	Laboratory science	33
Teacher planning	15	Private testing/ counseling areas	24
Parent support	18	Day care	70
Social and health services	9	Before and after-school care	48
Assessment material storage	27	Assessment material display	23

Technology

Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability	Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability
Computers	16	Television	13
Printers	18	VCR/laser disc	24
Networks	42	Cable TV	27
Modems	51	Conduits	52
Modem lines	55	Fiber optic cable	83
Instructional area phone lines	58	Wiring for communications	43
Power for communications	32		

Average number of students per computer: 11

Figure XVIII.3: Reported Federal Mandates Spending

Money Reported Needed and Spent on Federal Mandates in the Last 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending		Spending not needed	No money spent
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	47	8	20	24
Accessibility for the disabled	48	16	10	25
All mandates(b)	67	14	7	12

(a)For those schools reporting spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $43,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $67,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $6,000; accessibility for the disabled, $6,000; all federal mandates, $12,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Money Estimated Needed for Federal Mandates in the Next 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending needed		Spending not needed	Unknown
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	45	3	37	15
Accessibility for the disabled	53	17	21	9
All mandates(b)	56	19	12	14

(a)For those schools reporting anticipated spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $72,000; accessibility for the disabled, $124,000; all federal mandates, $177,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $10,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $50,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Appendix XIX

State Profile: Iowa

Figure XIX.1: General Context and State Role

General Context

Number of schools	1,555
Total enrollment on or about Oct. 1, 1993	497,000
State revenue for K-12 education, 1993-94	
Total	$1,324,702,000
Per student	$2,665
State funding for K-12 school facilities, 1993-94	
Total	No assistance provided
Per student	
Number of SEA facilities-related staff (FTEs)	1.2
Other state agencies involved in school facilities: State Fire Marshal's Office, Department of Natural Resources-Bureau of Energy	

Percent of schools reporting at least one on-site building in indequate condition	
Original building	15
Attached or detached permanent addition	8
Temporary building	8
Percent of schools reporting a need to upgrade or repair on-site buildings to good overall condition	79
Reported range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition	$800 to $8,500,000

State's Role in Facilities

Financial Assistance	Iowa does not provide financial assistance for facilities.
Technical Assistance	For projects costing $25,000 or more, Department of Education staff review plans for educational adequacy. They can offer guidance to LEAs on design modifications but cannot require LEAs to make any changes.
Facilities Information	The Department of Education maintains an inventory of buildings, including information on building age, type, number of floors and accessibility using surveys completed by LEAs. This annual inventory, halted for several years by lack of staff, was recently reimplemented and includes new information on room utilization and the availability of appropriate curriculum space.

Figure XIX.2: Extent of Reported Facilities Needs

Percent of Schools With Inadequate Facilities

	Percent of schools
Schools with at least one inadequate building of any type (original, addition, or temporary)	19
Schools with at least one inadequate building feature	50
Schools with at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor	67
Schools with (1) at least one inadequate building, and (2) one inadequate building feature	17

Building Features

Building feature	Percent of schools with inadequate features
Roofs	21
Framing, floors, foundations	7
Exterior walls, windows, etc.	16
Interior finishes	16
Plumbing	21
Heating, ventilation, air conditioning	25
Electrical power	17
Electrical lighting	22
Life-safety codes	13

Environment

Factor	Percent of schools with unsatisfactory factors
Lighting	10
Heating	11
Ventilation	24
Indoor air quality	17
Acoustics	28
Space flexibility	55
Energy efficiency	33
Physical security	24

Percent of schools with air conditioning in classrooms: 22

Facilities Needs for Educational Reform

Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"	Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"
Small group instruction	6	Large group instruction	33
Library or media center	9	Laboratory science	29
Teacher planning	5	Private testing/ counseling areas	16
Parent support	21	Day care	84
Social and health services	19	Before and after-school care	64
Assessment material storage	20	Assessment material display	21

Technology

Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability	Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability
Computers	15	Television	4
Printers	16	VCR/laser disc	21
Networks	44	Cable TV	13
Modems	48	Conduits	50
Modem lines	44	Fiber optic cable	85
Instructional area phone lines	55	Wiring for communications	31
Power for communications	15		

Average number of students per computer: 11

Figure XIX.3: Reported Federal Mandates Spending

Money Reported Needed and Spent on Federal Mandates in the Last 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending		Spending not needed	No money spent
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	64	11	12	14
Accessibility for the disabled	45	6	20	28
All mandates(b)	73	9	6	12

(a)For those schools reporting spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $43,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $67,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $6,000; accessibility for the disabled, $6,000; all federal mandates, $12,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Money Estimated Needed for Federal Mandates in the Next 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending needed		Spending not needed	Unknown
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	47	2	33	18
Accessibility for the disabled	44	14	22	20
All mandates(b)	57	12	13	19

(a)For those schools reporting anticipated spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $72,000; accessibility for the disabled, $124,000; all federal mandates, $177,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $10,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $50,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

State Profile: Kansas

Figure XX.1: General Context and State Role

General Context

Number of schools	1,500
Total enrollment on or about Oct. 1, 1993	437,000
State revenue for K-12 education, 1993-94	
Total	$1,249,528,000
Per student	$2,858
State funding for K-12 school facilities, 1993-94	
Total	$7,000,000
Per student	$16
Number of SEA facilities-related staff (FTEs)	1
Other state agencies involved in school facilities: Department of Health and Environment, State Fire Marshal, Department of Human Resources	

Percent of schools reporting at least one on-site building in indequate condition	
Original building	34
Attached or detached permanent addition	14
Temporary building	19
Percent of schools reporting a need to upgrade or repair on-site buildings to good overall condition	88
Reported range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition	$500 to $15,000,000

State's Role in Facilities

Financial Assistance	In Kansas, all unified school districts that pass bond measures for school construction or major maintenance are eligible to receive state funding for debt service. The funding is a demand transfer, similar to an entitlement program. The amount received is determined using a formula based on the school district's ability to pay. Under this formula, wealthier districts receive little or no funding from the program.
Technical Assistance	The Department of Education reviews architectural plans for compliance with fire and safety codes and the Americans With Disabilities Act, and it responds to facilities-related questions from LEAs.
Facilities Information	In 1991-92, the Department conducted a one-time inventory of all schools in the state. The information included the number, age, location, and use of facilities. They do not collect information on the condition of facilities.

Figure XX.2: Extent of Reported Facilities Needs

Percent of Schools With Inadequate Facilities

	Percent of schools
Schools with at least one inadequate building of any type (original, addition, or temporary)	38
Schools with at least one inadequate building feature	55
Schools with at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor	74
Schools with (1) at least one inadequate building, and (2) one inadequate building feature	34

Building Features

Building feature	Percent of schools with inadequate features
Roofs	28
Framing, floors, foundations	20
Exterior walls, windows, etc.	27
Interior finishes	26
Plumbing	32
Heating, ventilation, air conditioning	42
Electrical power	32
Electrical lighting	25
Life-safety codes	18

Environment

Factor	Percent of schools with unsatisfactory factors
Lighting	22
Heating	22
Ventilation	35
Indoor air quality	24
Acoustics	30
Space flexibility	57
Energy efficiency	50
Physical security	22

Percent of schools with air conditioning in classrooms: 63

Facilities Needs for Educational Reform

Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"	Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"
Small group instruction	6	Large group instruction	53
Library or media center	16	Laboratory science	40
Teacher planning	13	Private testing/ counseling areas	30
Parent support	21	Day care	87
Social and health services	24	Before and after-school care	61
Assessment material storage	33	Assessment material display	34

Technology

Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability	Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability
Computers	23	Television	18
Printers	28	VCR/laser disc	35
Networks	44	Cable TV	31
Modems	47	Conduits	57
Modem lines	44	Fiber optic cable	89
Instructional area phone lines	62	Wiring for communications	41
Power for communications	34		

Average number of students per computer: 10

Figure XX.3: Reported Federal Mandates Spending

Money Reported Needed and Spent on Federal Mandates in the Last 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending		Spending not needed	No money spent
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	60	8	17	15
Accessibility for the disabled	50	8	14	27
All mandates(b)	67	11	11	10

(a)For those schools reporting spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $43,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $67,000. Median amountsper school were asbestos, $6,000; accessibility for the disabled, $6,000; all federal mandates, $12,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint.

Money Estimated Needed for Federal Mandates in the Next 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending needed		Spending not needed	Unknown
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	47	9	33	11
Accessibility for the disabled	48	13	23	16
All mandates(b)	63	14	15	8

(a)For those schools reporting anticipated spending on federal mandates, national averages perschool were asbestos, $72,000; accessibility for the disabled, $124,000; all federal mandates, $177,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $10,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $50,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

State Profile: Kentucky

Figure XXI.1: General Context and State Role

General Context

Number of schools	1,366
Total enrollment on or about Oct. 1, 1993	640,000
State revenue for K-12 education, 1993-94	
Total	$2,184,182,000
Per student	$3,415
State funding for K-12 school facilities, 1993-94	
Total	$66,380,260
Per student	$104
Number of SEA facilities-related staff (FTEs)	11
Other state agencies involved in school facilities: State Fire Marshal's Office; Department of Housing, Building, and Construction; Health Department; Division of Water; Division of Air Quality	

Percent of schools reporting at least one on-site building in indequate condition	
Original building	24
Attached or detached permanent addition	13
Temporary building	18
Percent of schools reporting a need to upgrade or repair on-site buildings to good overall condition	81
Reported range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition	$500 to $200,000,000

State's Role in Facilities

Financial Assistance	Kentucky provides construction funding to LEAs through three programs. The first requires participating LEAs to levy at least $.05 per $100 of property assessment for school facilities, which the state equalizes at 150 percent of the statewide average per pupil assessment. The second program, which is part of the state's basic foundation funding, provides each LEA with a capital outlay allotment of $100 per student. Under the third program, the School Facilities Construction Commission appropriates available funding to LEAs on the basis of their proportion of all unmet facility needs in the state.
Technical Assistance	The Department of Education assists LEAs through all phases of the construction process including facility planning, site selection, budgeting, and construction. It provides help in such areas as architect selection, bidding costs, property disposal, hazardous materials, and construction finance. Department staff also consult on architectural, legal, and engineering issues and provide training to local committees responsible for developing facility plans. They also review architectural plans for conformance with education specifications and ensure that plans are submitted to the Department of Housing and Building Construction for compliance with various building and life/safety codes. Additional compliance responsibilities include verifying proposed facility plans, inspecting proposed sites and completed construction, and reviewing such matters as project budget scopes, property leases, and construction management contracts.
Facilities Information	Kentucky maintains a statewide building inventory that provides detailed information on building systems and construction materials as well as the building age and use. The state also requires that each LEA prepare a facility plan once every 4 years. The plans include a standard assessment of building condition, completed by a registered architect or certified engineer, that covers several aspects of the site, exterior building features, and interior conditions.

Figure XXI.2: Extent of Reported Facilities Needs

Percent of Schools With Inadequate Facilities

	Percent of schools
Schools with at least one inadequate building of any type (original, addition, or temporary)	31
Schools with at least one inadequate building feature	59
Schools with at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor	63
Schools with (1) at least one inadequate building, and (2) one inadequate building feature	29

Building Features

Building feature	Percent of schools with inadequate features
Roofs	34
Framing, floors, foundations	14
Exterior walls, windows, etc.	26
Interior finishes	23
Plumbing	24
Heating, ventilation, air conditioning	38
Electrical power	25
Electrical lighting	27
Life-safety codes	20

Environment

Factor	Percent of schools with unsatisfactory factors
Lighting	15
Heating	18
Ventilation	26
Indoor air quality	19
Acoustics	26
Space flexibility	50
Energy efficiency	44
Physical security	21

Percent of schools with air conditioning in classrooms: 92

Facilities Needs for Educational Reform

Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"	Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"
Small group instruction	4	Large group instruction	30
Library or media center	6	Laboratory science	35
Teacher planning	8	Private testing/ counseling areas	20
Parent support	22	Day care	78
Social and health services	27	Before and after-school care	62
Assessment material storage	26	Assessment material display	19

Technology

Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability	Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability
Computers	13	Television	3
Printers	20	VCR/laser disc	23
Networks	36	Cable TV	8
Modems	57	Conduits	50
Modem lines	56	Fiber optic cable	75
Instructional area phone lines	67	Wiring for communications	36
Power for communications	25		

Average number of students per computer: 10

Figure XXI.3: Reported Federal Mandates Spending

Money Reported Needed and Spent on Federal Mandates in the Last 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending		Spending not needed	No money spent
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	47	6	29	18
Accessibility for the disabled	37	7	26	30
All mandates(b)	63	6	14	16

(a)For those schools reporting spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $43,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $67,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $6,000; accessibility for the disabled, $6,000; all federal mandates, $12,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Money Estimated Needed for Federal Mandates in the Next 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending needed		Spending not needed	Unknown
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	34	8	46	12
Accessibility for the disabled	31	11	37	21
All mandates(b)	47	13	19	21

(a)For those schools reporting anticipated spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $72,000; accessibility for the disabled, $124,000; all federal mandates, $177,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $10,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $50,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

State Profile: Louisiana

Figure XXII.1: General Context and State Role

General Context

Number of schools	1,500
Total enrollment on or about Oct. 1, 1993	783,000
State revenue for K-12 education, 1993-94	
Total	$1,912,880,000
Per student	$2,443
State funding for K-12 school facilities, 1993-94	
Total	No assistance provided
Per student	
Number of SEA facilities-related staff (FTEs)	0

Other state agencies involved in school facilities: Department of Environmental Quality, State Fire Marshal's Office, Health Department

Percent of schools reporting at least one on-site building in indequate condition	
Original building	28
Attached or detached permanent addition	9
Temporary building	25
Percent of schools reporting a need to upgrade or repair on-site buildings to good overall condition	88
Reported range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition	$1,000 to $10,000,000

State's Role in Facilities

Financial Assistance Louisiana does not provide funding for facilities construction. Districts may use state foundation funding to pay for routine maintenance and repairs but are not required to do so.

Technical Assistance Department of Education staff are not involved in providing technical assistance or in any compliance review activities other than ensuring that the State Fire Marshal has made a site visit to new buildings.

Facilities Information Currently, the Department collects no information on school facilities. Recent legislation required the development of a facilities database, but it is not clear when implementation will begin.

Figure XXII.2: Extent of Reported Facilities Needs

Percent of Schools With Inadequate Facilities

	Percent of schools
Schools with at least one inadequate building of any type (original, addition, or temporary)	39
Schools with at least one inadequate building feature	50
Schools with at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor	66
Schools with (1) at least one inadequate building, and (2) one inadequate building feature	34

Building Features

Building feature	Percent of schools with inadequate features
Roofs	28
Framing, floors, foundations	24
Exterior walls, windows, etc.	31
Interior finishes	30
Plumbing	25
Heating, ventilation, air conditioning	27
Electrical power	30
Electrical lighting	25
Life-safety codes	28

Environment

Factor	Percent of schools with unsatisfactory factors
Lighting	18
Heating	18
Ventilation	7
Indoor air quality	6
Acoustics	28
Space flexibility	53
Energy efficiency	48
Physical security	30

Percent of schools with air conditioning in classrooms: 96

Facilities Needs for Educational Reform

Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"	Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"
Small group instruction	7	Large group instruction	31
Library or media center	13	Laboratory science	44
Teacher planning	13	Private testing/ counseling areas	32
Parent support	25	Day care	82
Social and health services	26	Before and after-school care	64
Assessment material storage	34	Assessment material display	27

Technology

Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability	Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability
Computers	32	Television	18
Printers	39	VCR/laser disc	40
Networks	62	Cable TV	43
Modems	60	Conduits	62
Modem lines	66	Fiber optic cable	88
Instructional area phone lines	79	Wiring for communications	47
Power for communications	39		

Average number of students per computer: 21

Figure XXII.3: Reported Federal Mandates Spending

Money Reported Needed and Spent on Federal Mandates in the Last 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending		Spending not needed	No money spent
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	50	14	13	24
Accessibility for the disabled	50	10	10	30
All mandates(b)	67	14	3	16

(a)For those schools reporting spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $43,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $67,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $6,000; accessibility for the disabled, $6,000; all federal mandates, $12,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Money Estimated Needed for Federal Mandates in the Next 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending needed		Spending not needed	Unknown
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	42	3	37	18
Accessibility for the disabled	56	12	19	14
All mandates(b)	62	15	6	18

(a)For those schools reporting anticipated spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $72,000; accessibility for the disabled, $124,000; all federal mandates, $177,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $10,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $50,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

State Profile: Maine

Figure XXIII.1: General Context and State Role

General Context

Number of schools	739
Total enrollment on or about Oct. 1, 1993	214,000
State revenue for K-12 education, 1993-94	
Total	$613,662,000
Per student	$2,868
State funding for K-12 school facilities, 1993-94	
Total	$43,500,000
Per student	$203
Number of SEA facilities-related staff (FTEs)	1.8

Other state agencies involved in school facilities:
Department of Administrative and Financial Services-Bureau of General Services, State Fire Marshal, Department of Human Services-Bureau of Health Engineering, Department of Transportation, Department of Environmental Protection

Percent of schools reporting at least one on-site building in indequate condition	
Original building	34
Attached or detached permanent addition	14
Temporary building	13
Percent of schools reporting a need to upgrade or repair on-site buildings to good overall condition	85
Reported range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition	$200 to $16,000,000

State's Role in Facilities

Financial Assistance	As part of the state's foundation funding, Maine provides LEAs with funding to pay debt service on capital construction bonds. The amount LEAs receive is based in part on assessed valuation per student and project priority criteria such as overcrowding. Funding may be used for new schools, additions, land costs, and complete renovations.
Technical Assistance	Throughout the funding and construction processes, the Department of Education provides information and assistance on regulations and requirements. The Department advises LEAs on complying with state education program guidelines, and it coordinates project review and approval with such other agencies as the State Fire Marshal and the Bureau of General Services.
Facilities Information	The Department has not gathered information about the condition of school facilities but plans to gather inventory information in fiscal year 1997.

Figure XXIII.2: Extent of Reported Facilities Needs

Percent of Schools With Inadequate Facilities

	Percent of schools
Schools with at least one inadequate building of any type (original, addition, or temporary)	38
Schools with at least one inadequate building feature	60
Schools with at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor	71
Schools with (1) at least one inadequate building, and (2) one inadequate building feature	36

Building Features

Building feature	Percent of schools with inadequate features
Roofs	38
Framing, floors, foundations	14
Exterior walls, windows, etc.	33
Interior finishes	24
Plumbing	30
Heating, ventilation, air conditioning	37
Electrical power	24
Electrical lighting	18
Life-safety codes	25

Environment

Factor	Percent of schools with unsatisfactory factors
Lighting	10
Heating	20
Ventilation	29
Indoor air quality	30
Acoustics	43
Space flexibility	58
Energy efficiency	38
Physical security	33

Percent of schools with air conditioning in classrooms: 2

Facilities Needs for Educational Reform

Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"	Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"
Small group instruction	17	Large group instruction	43
Library or media center	25	Laboratory science	59
Teacher planning	14	Private testing/ counseling areas	24
Parent support	34	Day care	88
Social and health services	35	Before and after-school care	88
Assessment material storage	41	Assessment material display	43

Technology

Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability	Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability
Computers	31	Television	20
Printers	32	VCR/laser disc	44
Networks	63	Cable TV	46
Modems	70	Conduits	73
Modem lines	64	Fiber optic cable	94
Instructional area phone lines	69	Wiring for communications	47
Power for communications	35		

Average number of students per computer: 17

Figure XXIII.3: Reported Federal Mandates Spending

Money Reported Needed and Spent on Federal Mandates in the Last 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending		Spending not needed	No money spent
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	48	3	27	21
Accessibility for the disabled	57	5	21	17
All mandates(b)	68	11	14	6

(a)For those schools reporting spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $43,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $67,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $6,000; accessibility for the disabled, $6,000; all federal mandates, $12,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Money Estimated Needed for Federal Mandates in the Next 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending needed		Spending not needed	Unknown
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	33	5	47	15
Accessibility for the disabled	43	8	37	12
All mandates(b)	58	10	18	15

(a)For those schools reporting anticipated spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $72,000; accessibility for the disabled, $124,000; all federal mandates, $177,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $10,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $50,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Appendix XXIV

State Profile: Maryland

Figure XXIV.1: General Context and State Role

General Context

Number of schools	1,254
Total enrollment on or about Oct. 1, 1993	771,000
State revenue for K-12 education, 1993-94	
Total	$1,964,857,000
Per student	$2,547
State funding for K-12 school facilities, 1993-94	
Total	$87,000,000
Per student	$113
Number of SEA facilities-related staff (FTEs)	5.5
Number of facilities-related staff (FTEs) in other state agencies with major responsibility	17.2

Other state agencies involved in school facilities:
State Fire Marshal, Department of General Services, Office of Planning, Board of Public Works

Percent of schools reporting at least one on-site building in indequate condition	
Original building	27
Attached or detached permanent addition	9
Temporary building	6
Percent of schools reporting a need to upgrade or repair on-site buildings to good overall condition	78
Reported range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition	$4 to $30,497,150

State's Role in Facilities

Financial Assistance

Since 1971, Maryland's Public School Construction Program has provided funding for new construction, renovation, and additions ranging from 50 to 80 percent of eligible costs based, in part, on LEA ability to pay. The program is administered by an interagency committee that consists of the State Superintendent of Schools, the Secretary of the Department of General Services, and the Director of the Office of Planning. All three agencies provide staff for the program on a part-time basis. The facilities funding process begins in December each year, when all LEAs submit to the interagency committee their proposed annual capital improvement program, along with an updated 5-year capital plan. The committee, in consultation with local board staff, approves, modifies, or defers each LEA proposal. The committee then submits a statewide capital improvement program to the State Board of Public Works, made up of the Governor, Comptroller, and Treasurer, who hold public hearings. The final authorization for project funding is made by the State General Assembly. Also, under the School Construction Program, the state assumed debt service payments for LEA construction bonds issued up to June 30, 1967. Finally, the program maintains a fleet of relocatable buildings--the equivalent of over 200 classrooms--for use by LEAs based on need and availability.

Technical Assistance

The SEA School Facilities Branch reviews and approves, at various stages, school construction projects that do not receive state funding and cost more than $359,000. Branch staff serve on local planning committees, provide technical assistance, develop and distribute facility guidelines, conduct workshops for local board staff, and collect data on energy use for all public elementary and secondary schools.

Facilities Information

The School Construction Program maintains inventory information on all public schools as well as LEA Facility Master Plans that contain condition information and are required to be updated annually. Additionally, the Program maintains records of the 100 school maintenance inspections conducted annually by the Department of General Services. They also maintain LEA annual comprehensive maintenance plans and annual maintenance expenditure reports.

Figure XXIV.2: Extent of Reported Facilities Needs

Percent of Schools With Inadequate Facilities

	Percent of schools
Schools with at least one inadequate building of any type (original, addition, or temporary)	31
Schools with at least one inadequate building feature	67
Schools with at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor	65
Schools with (1) at least one inadequate building, and (2) one inadequate building feature	31

Building Features

Building feature	Percent of schools with inadequate features
Roofs	33
Framing, floors, foundations	21
Exterior walls, windows, etc.	30
Interior finishes	27
Plumbing	26
Heating, ventilation, air conditioning	50
Electrical power	35
Electrical lighting	34
Life-safety codes	22

Environment

Factor	Percent of schools with unsatisfactory factors
Lighting	18
Heating	19
Ventilation	29
Indoor air quality	20
Acoustics	20
Space flexibility	23
Energy efficiency	33
Physical security	13

Percent of schools with air conditioning in classrooms: 55

Facilities Needs for Educational Reform

Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"	Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"
Small group instruction	8	Large group instruction	39
Library or media center	16	Laboratory science	45
Teacher planning	15	Private testing/ counseling areas	28
Parent support	22	Day care	57
Social and health services	23	Before and after-school care	37
Assessment material storage	41	Assessment material display	26

Technology

Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability	Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability
Computers	29	Television	36
Printers	30	VCR/laser disc	52
Networks	44	Cable TV	38
Modems	62	Conduits	62
Modem lines	67	Fiber optic cable	92
Instructional area phone lines	87	Wiring for communications	47
Power for communications	36		

Average number of students per computer: 15

Figure XXIV.3: Reported Federal Mandates Spending

Money Reported Needed and Spent on Federal Mandates in the Last 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending		Spending not needed	No money spent
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	54	10	8	29
Accessibility for the disabled	42	2	6	50
All mandates(b)	66	9	5	20

(a)For those schools reporting spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $43,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $67,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $6,000; accessibility for the disabled, $6,000; all federal mandates, $12,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Money Estimated Needed for Federal Mandates in the Next 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending needed		Spending not needed	Unknown
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	61	15	22	3
Accessibility for the disabled	28	30	15	27
All mandates(b)	51	38	6	5

(a)For those schools reporting anticipated spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $72,000; accessibility for the disabled, $124,000; all federal mandates, $177,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $10,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $50,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

State Profile: Massachusetts

Figure XXV.1: General Context and State Role

General Context

Number of schools	1,792
Total enrollment on or about Oct. 1, 1993	880,000
State revenue for K-12 education, 1993-94	
Total	$2,134,730,000
Per student	$2,427
State funding for K-12 school facilities, 1993-94	
Total	$170,000,000
Per student	$193
Number of SEA facilities-related staff (FTEs)	5
Other state agencies involved in school facilities: Department of Energy Resources, Massachusetts Port Authority, Environmental Protection Agency, Conservation Department, Massachusetts Historic Commission, State Architectural Access Board	

Percent of schools reporting at least one on-site building in indequate condition	
Original building	38
Attached or detached permanent addition	12
Temporary building	5
Percent of schools reporting a need to upgrade or repair on-site buildings to good overall condition	92
Reported range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition	$300 to $23,490,000

State's Role in Facilities

Financial Assistance	Massachusetts has provided facilities-related financial aid to LEAs since 1948. The assistance comes primarily in the form of debt service on projects for construction, renovation, and heating and ventilation, or major maintenance for life/safety, accessibility, or energy conservation. To be eligible for consideration, projects must cost more than $100,000. The program will repay 50 to 90 percent of the debt service, the percentage dependent on such factors as the LEA's income wealth and per pupil real estate valuation. Projects financed without bonds (and therefore having no debt service) receive a similarly determined percentage of total costs. Approved projects are placed on one of two annually developed priority lists. One list targets reductions of minority isolation in urban areas; the other targets overcrowding. All projects on the lists are funded before addressing the needs identified on the next year's list. Funding for the program comes from annual appropriations.
Technical Assistance	Technical assistance provided by the Department of Education begins with the Department staff holding a building needs conference for each LEA project that applies for state funding. Department staff advise LEAs on eligibility, size and space needs, and the appropriateness of the proposed site. Staff visit each funded project at least three times--before, during, and after construction.
Facilities Information	The Department has recently conducted a facilities survey of LEAs that includes information on the condition of structures and building systems.

Figure XXV.2: Extent of Reported Facilities Needs

Percent of Schools With Inadequate Facilities

	Percent of schools
Schools with at least one inadequate building of any type (original, addition, or temporary)	41
Schools with at least one inadequate building feature	75
Schools with at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor	80
Schools with (1) at least one inadequate building, and (2) one inadequate building feature	40

Building Features

Building feature	Percent of schools with inadequate features
Roofs	41
Framing, floors, foundations	23
Exterior walls, windows, etc.	41
Interior finishes	30
Plumbing	36
Heating, ventilation, air conditioning	48
Electrical power	34
Electrical lighting	30
Life-safety codes	22

Environment

Factor	Percent of schools with unsatisfactory factors
Lighting	20
Heating	33
Ventilation	42
Indoor air quality	31
Acoustics	41
Space flexibility	51
Energy efficiency	48
Physical security	28

Percent of schools with air conditioning in classrooms: 12

Facilities Needs for Educational Reform

Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"	Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"
Small group instruction	13	Large group instruction	40
Library or media center	24	Laboratory science	49
Teacher planning	13	Private testing/ counseling areas	26
Parent support	20	Day care	79
Social and health services	23	Before and after-school care	62
Assessment material storage	34	Assessment material display	28

Technology

Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability	Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability
Computers	32	Television	35
Printers	43	VCR/laser disc	48
Networks	70	Cable TV	44
Modems	71	Conduits	74
Modem lines	67	Fiber optic cable	88
Instructional area phone lines	72	Wiring for communications	61
Power for communications	49		

Average number of students per computer: 16

Figure XXV.3: Reported Federal Mandates Spending

Money Reported Needed and Spent on Federal Mandates in the Last 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending		Spending not needed	No money spent
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	42	7	17	33
Accessibility for the disabled	18	9	24	49
All mandates(b)	52	13	11	23

(a)For those schools reporting spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $43,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $67,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $6,000; accessibility for the disabled, $6,000; all federal mandates, $12,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Money Estimated Needed for Federal Mandates in the Next 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending needed		Spending not needed	Unknown
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	28	7	41	24
Accessibility for the disabled	28	24	30	19
All mandates(b)	45	25	9	21

(a)For those schools reporting anticipated spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $72,000; accessibility for the disabled, $124,000; all federal mandates, $177,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $10,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $50,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

State Profile: Michigan

Figure XXVI.1: General Context and State Role

General Context

Number of schools	3,325
Total enrollment on or about Oct. 1, 1993	1,534,000
State revenue for K-12 education, 1993-94	
Total	$3,541,871,000
Per student	$2,309
State funding for K-12 school facilities, 1993-94	
Total	$20,227,052
Per student	$13
Number of SEA facilities-related staff (FTEs)	0.35
Other state agencies involved in school facilities: Department of Treasury, State Fire Marshal's Office, Department of Labor, Department of Natural Resources, Department of Public Health	

Percent of schools reporting at least one on-site building in indequate condition	
Original building	19
Attached or detached permanent addition	10
Temporary building	5
Percent of schools reporting a need to upgrade or repair on-site buildings to good overall condition	80
Reported range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition	$500 to $18,000,000

State's Role in Facilities

Financial Assistance

Michigan's Department of Education does not provide school construction aid, but the Department of Treasury provides loans to help LEAs meet their debt service obligations. To qualify for a loan, LEAs must meet certain statutory requirements and must provide information on probable future enrollments and the condition of existing facilities. LEAs may borrow whatever amount is needed to avoid defaulting on a loan. The state finances the program by issuing bonds or notes and passes on its interest rate to LEAs. LEAs determine when they will begin repayment but must either complete repayment within 5 years of the last bond maturity date or increase their millage rate.

Technical Assistance

Staff at the Department of Education provide information and limited technical assistance on state requirements to architects and others acting on behalf of LEAs. The state must review facilities projects costing more than $15,000, but because of the staff's small size, the Department of Education has entered into interagency agreements with the Department of Labor and the State Fire Marshal to review projects for compliance with various building codes. Department of Treasury staff provide information to LEAs on requirements and procedures of the loan program, and they review educational specifications of architectural plans for conformance with state guidelines.

Facilities Information

Department of Education staff have access to records maintained by the State Fire Marshal's Office on all construction projects costing more than $15,000. However, neither the Department of Education nor the Department of Treasury maintains information on the condition of school facilities.

Figure XXVI.2: Extent of Reported Facilities Needs

Percent of Schools With Inadequate Facilities

	Percent of schools
Schools with at least one inadequate building of any type (original, addition, or temporary)	22
Schools with at least one inadequate building feature	52
Schools with at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor	61
Schools with (1) at least one inadequate building, and (2) one inadequate building feature	22

Building Features

Building feature	Percent of schools with inadequate features
Roofs	20
Framing, floors, foundations	11
Exterior walls, windows, etc.	22
Interior finishes	18
Plumbing	22
Heating, ventilation, air conditioning	29
Electrical power	24
Electrical lighting	23
Life-safety codes	13

Environment

Factor	Percent of schools with unsatisfactory factors
Lighting	12
Heating	17
Ventilation	25
Indoor air quality	15
Acoustics	31
Space flexibility	47
Energy efficiency	40
Physical security	20

Percent of schools with air conditioning in classrooms: 19

Facilities Needs for Educational Reform

Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"	Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"
Small group instruction	13	Large group instruction	39
Library or media center	19	Laboratory science	49
Teacher planning	13	Private testing/ counseling areas	24
Parent support	28	Day care	76
Social and health services	44	Before and after-school care	56
Assessment material storage	38	Assessment material display	38

Technology

Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability	Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability
Computers	37	Television	27
Printers	39	VCR/laser disc	42
Networks	63	Cable TV	27
Modems	64	Conduits	69
Modem lines	58	Fiber optic cable	86
Instructional area phone lines	63	Wiring for communications	51
Power for communications	38		

Average number of students per computer: 20

Figure XXVI.3: Reported Federal Mandates Spending

Money Reported Needed and Spent on Federal Mandates in the Last 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending		Spending not needed	No money spent
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	51	9	22	19
Accessibility for the disabled	45	14	19	21
All mandates(b)	60	13	10	17

(a)For those schools reporting spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $43,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $67,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $6,000; accessibility for the disabled, $6,000; all federal mandates, $12,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Money Estimated Needed for Federal Mandates in the Next 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending needed		Spending not needed	Unknown
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	43	4	39	14
Accessibility for the disabled	50	6	24	21
All mandates(b)	58	11	14	18

(a)For those schools reporting anticipated spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $72,000; accessibility for the disabled, $124,000; all federal mandates, $177,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $10,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $50,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

State Profile: Minnesota

Figure XXVII.1: General Context and State Role

General Context

Number of schools	1,548
Total enrollment on or about Oct. 1, 1993	803,000
State revenue for K-12 education, 1993-94	
Total	$2,300,000,000
Per student	$2,863
State funding for K-12 school facilities, 1993-94	
Total	$122,900,000
Per student	$153
Number of SEA facilities-related staff (FTEs)	6

Other state agencies involved in school facilities: Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, Petro Fund, Department of Administration, Department of Public Safety-Fire Marshal, Department of Public Service-Energy Management, Department of Health, Department of Labor and Industries, Department of Energy

Percent of schools reporting at least one on-site building in indequate condition	
Original building	33
Attached or detached permanent addition	17
Temporary building	16
Percent of schools reporting a need to upgrade or repair on-site buildings to good overall condition	85
Reported range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition	$2,000 to $24,000,000

State's Role in Facilities

Financial Assistance

Minnesota has six state funding programs for school facilities. The capital expenditure facilities program, the largest in dollar terms, provides LEAs with, on average, $2 in aid for each $1 they levy for a total of $128 per student to use for construction, renovation, and major maintenance. The relative amount of the state and local shares is based in part on each LEA's ability to pay. The second program provides project-by-project funding for such projects as cleaning up hazardous materials and correcting health and safety problems. The amount of funds received is also based on each LEA's ability to pay. Of the remaining four programs, two target facilities funding for consolidating LEAs, and two lend money to LEAs for facilities-related projects, partly on the basis of the LEAs' tax capacities.

Technical Assistance

The Department of Education provides LEAs with information on facilities regulations, processes, and planning, and it conducts workshops on financial and health and safety issues. State law also requires the Department to review all proposed construction projects costing more than $400,000.

Facilities Information

In 1991, the Department conducted a facilities inventory survey containing such information as age, square footage, and condition of structures and building systems. This inventory was used to estimate costs for schools that needed replacement or had major deferred maintenance. The department annually updates its data on facility age and square footage.

Figure XXVII.2: Extent of Reported Facilities Needs

Percent of Schools With Inadequate Facilities

	Percent of schools
Schools with at least one inadequate building of any type (original, addition, or temporary)	38
Schools with at least one inadequate building feature	57
Schools with at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor	66
Schools with (1) at least one inadequate building, and (2) one inadequate building feature	33

Building Features

Building feature	Percent of schools with inadequate features
Roofs	32
Framing, floors, foundations	21
Exterior walls, windows, etc.	30
Interior finishes	25
Plumbing	33
Heating, ventilation, air conditioning	41
Electrical power	26
Electrical lighting	23
Life-safety codes	28

Environment

Factor	Percent of schools with unsatisfactory factors
Lighting	12
Heating	15
Ventilation	36
Indoor air quality	30
Acoustics	21
Space flexibility	56
Energy efficiency	34
Physical security	28

Percent of schools with air conditioning in classrooms: 19

Facilities Needs for Educational Reform

Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"	Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"
Small group instruction	7	Large group instruction	38
Library or media center	12	Laboratory science	46
Teacher planning	17	Private testing/ counseling areas	29
Parent support	19	Day care	74
Social and health services	20	Before and after-school care	50
Assessment material storage	28	Assessment material display	26

Technology

Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability	Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability
Computers	22	Television	17
Printers	22	VCR/laser disc	32
Networks	42	Cable TV	27
Modems	43	Conduits	49
Modem lines	41	Fiber optic cable	72
Instructional area phone lines	41	Wiring for communications	7
Power for communications	25		

Average number of students per computer: 10

Figure XXVII.3: Reported Federal Mandates Spending

Money Reported Needed and Spent on Federal Mandates in the Last 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending		Spending not needed	No money spent
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	54	18	18	10
Accessibility for the disabled	39	19	16	25
All mandates(b)	56	27	10	8

(a)For those schools reporting spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $43,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $67,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $6,000; accessibility for the disabled, $6,000; all federal mandates, $12,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Money Estimated Needed for Federal Mandates in the Next 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending needed		Spending not needed	Unknown
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	39	11	36	14
Accessibility for the disabled	49	23	21	8
All mandates(b)	49	27	12	12

(a)For those schools reporting anticipated spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $72,000; accessibility for the disabled, $124,000; all federal mandates, $177,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $10,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $50,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

State Profile: Mississippi

Figure XXVIII.1: General Context and State Role

General Context

Number of schools	872
Total enrollment on or about Oct. 1, 1993	503,000
State revenue for K-12 education, 1993-94	
Total	$1,031,476,000
Per student	$2049
State funding for K-12 school facilities, 1993-94	
Total	$36,000,000
Per student	$72
Number of SEA facilities-related staff (FTEs)	4
Other state agencies involved in school facilities: Department of Environmental Quality, State Board of Health, State Fire Marshal's Office	

Percent of schools reporting at least one on-site building in indequate condition	
Original building	14
Attached or detached permanent addition	10
Temporary building	19
Percent of schools reporting a need to upgrade or repair on-site buildings to good overall condition	82
Reported range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition	$200 to $4,000,000

State's Role in Facilities

Financial Assistance	Mississippi provides funding for school facilities construction through two programs. One program provides LEAs with annual entitlements at a flat rate of $24 per student. LEAs may let their entitlements accrue and request the funding for specific projects as needs arise, and they may also obtain advances on anticipated future entitlements. If requests from LEAs outstrip funds available, the Department of Education prioritizes requests on these factors: gravity of the building's condition, the LEA's ability to pay, environmental needs, and enrollment growth of the LEA. Part of the money appropriated for this $20 million program goes to retire the debt on earlier state bonds used to fund school construction. Mississippi's second program provides about $16 million annually for school facilities and transportation, with allocations to LEAs on a per student basis.
Technical Assistance	Upon request, Department of Education staff provide LEAs with technical assistance such as information needed to help LEA officials determine reasonable project costs. Regarding compliance activities, Department staff review and approve architectural drawings for all state-funded projects to ensure that projects meet building codes and education specifications.
Facilities Information	The Department of Education maintains a building inventory showing the age, location, type of space, handicapped accessibility, and overall condition of each building. The inventory is updated through surveys to LEAs every 5 years. The Department also annually updates information on the number of classrooms with and without air conditioning.

Figure XXVIII.2: Extent of Reported Facilities Needs

Percent of Schools With Inadequate Facilities

	Percent of schools
Schools with at least one inadequate building of any type (original, addition, or temporary)	28
Schools with at least one inadequate building feature	50
Schools with at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor	54
Schools with (1) at least one inadequate building, and (2) one inadequate building feature	20

Building Features

Building feature	Percent of schools with inadequate features
Roofs	27
Framing, floors, foundations	18
Exterior walls, windows, etc.	22
Interior finishes	21
Plumbing	28
Heating, ventilation, air conditioning	26
Electrical power	20
Electrical lighting	19
Life-safety codes	16

Environment

Factor	Percent of schools with unsatisfactory factors
Lighting	8
Heating	11
Ventilation	9
Indoor air quality	9
Acoustics	22
Space flexibility	41
Energy efficiency	35
Physical security	28

Percent of schools with air conditioning in classrooms: 97

Facilities Needs for Educational Reform

Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"	Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"
Small group instruction	2	Large group instruction	28
Library or media center	5	Laboratory science	39
Teacher planning	3	Private testing/ counseling areas	12
Parent support	22	Day care	80
Social and health services	30	Before and after-school care	76
Assessment material storage	22	Assessment material display	23

Technology

Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability	Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability
Computers	17	Television	5
Printers	20	VCR/laser disc	37
Networks	38	Cable TV	32
Modems	54	Conduits	56
Modem lines	56	Fiber optic cable	85
Instructional area phone lines	63	Wiring for communications	27
Power for communications	20		

Average number of students per computer: 14

Figure XXVIII.3: Reported Federal Mandates Spending

Money Reported Needed and Spent on Federal Mandates in the Last 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending		Spending not needed	No money spent
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	30	5	39	25
Accessibility for the disabled	57	4	22	17
All mandates(b)	63	6	15	15

(a)For those schools reporting spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $43,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $67,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $6,000; accessibility for the disabled, $6,000; all federal mandates, $12,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Money Estimated Needed for Federal Mandates in the Next 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending needed		Spending not needed	Unknown
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	34	2	44	20
Accessibility for the disabled	55	0	25	20
All mandates(b)	65	1	12	22

(a)For those schools reporting anticipated spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $72,000; accessibility for the disabled, $124,000; all federal mandates, $177,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $10,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $50,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Appendix XXIX

State Profile: Missouri

Figure XXIX.1: General Context and State Role

General Context

Number of schools	2,000
Total enrollment on or about Oct. 1, 1993	852,000
State revenue for K-12 education, 1993-94	
Total	$1,674,188,000
Per student	$1,965
State funding for K-12 school facilities, 1993-94	
Total	No assistance provided
Per student	
Number of SEA facilities-related staff (FTEs)	2
Other state agencies involved in school facilities: Department of Natural Resources, Division of Energy	

Percent of schools reporting at least one on-site building in indequate condition	
Original building	24
Attached or detached permanent addition	4
Temporary building	12
Percent of schools reporting a need to upgrade or repair on-site buildings to good overall condition	90
Reported range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition	$300 to $10,000,000

State's Role in Facilities

Financial Assistance	The Missouri Legislature authorized two new facilities funding assistance programs for school districts effective state fiscal year 1996. The first program established a state bonding authority that will issue bonds for LEA capital projects. Under this program, the state guarantees the bonds, which gives them a higher rating and consequently a lower interest rate for LEAs. Additionally, the bonding agent pays administrative costs. The second program is a revolving fund for construction projects, with 75 percent of the fund awarded as 10-year loans and 25 percent as grants. To be eligible, the project must be part of a long-range capital improvement plan submitted by the LEA; LEA wealth and enrollment growth are considered in determining which projects receive funding. The legislature has not yet appropriated funds for the revolving fund programs, but the Department intends to request funding for fiscal year 1997.
Technical Assistance	The Department conducts four workshops a year for support service personnel and provides LEAs with information on the Americans With Disabilities Act, asbestos abatement, and safety and security issues.
Facilities Information	The Department currently does not collect information on the condition of school facilities. Department officials said they hope to begin doing so when the revolving fund program is funded.

Figure XXIX.2: Extent of Reported Facilities Needs

Percent of Schools With Inadequate Facilities

	Percent of schools
Schools with at least one inadequate building of any type (original, addition, or temporary)	27
Schools with at least one inadequate building feature	48
Schools with at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor	58
Schools with (1) at least one inadequate building, and (2) one inadequate building feature	23

Building Features

Building feature	Percent of schools with inadequate features
Roofs	20
Framing, floors, foundations	12
Exterior walls, windows, etc.	23
Interior finishes	22
Plumbing	30
Heating, ventilation, air conditioning	36
Electrical power	24
Electrical lighting	18
Life-safety codes	10

Environment

Factor	Percent of schools with unsatisfactory factors
Lighting	5
Heating	10
Ventilation	13
Indoor air quality	8
Acoustics	22
Space flexibility	43
Energy efficiency	37
Physical security	14

Percent of schools with air conditioning in classrooms: 51

Facilities Needs for Educational Reform

Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"	Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"
Small group instruction	2	Large group instruction	33
Library or media center	6	Laboratory science	42
Teacher planning	4	Private testing/ counseling areas	10
Parent support	10	Day care	72
Social and health services	19	Before and after-school care	54
Assessment material storage	22	Assessment material display	17

Technology

Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability	Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability
Computers	23	Television	7
Printers	33	VCR/laser disc	26
Networks	52	Cable TV	17
Modems	60	Conduits	53
Modem lines	59	Fiber optic cable	88
Instructional area phone lines	65	Wiring for communications	34
Power for communications	26		

Average number of students per computer: 15

Figure XXIX.3: Reported Federal Mandates Spending

Money Reported Needed and Spent on Federal Mandates in the Last 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending			
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)	Spending not needed	No money spent
Asbestos	45	11	27	17
Accessibility for the disabled	59	7	16	18
All mandates(b)	70	11	10	9

(a)For those schools reporting spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $43,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $67,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $6,000; accessibility for the disabled, $6,000; all federal mandates, $12,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Money Estimated Needed for Federal Mandates in the Next 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending needed			
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)	Spending not needed	Unknown
Asbestos	38	4	42	16
Accessibility for the disabled	56	6	22	16
All mandates(b)	68	6	11	15

(a)For those schools reporting anticipated spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $72,000; accessibility for the disabled, $124,000; all federal mandates, $177,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $10,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $50,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

State Profile: Montana

Figure XXX.1: General Context and State Role

General Context

Number of schools	898
Total enrollment on or about Oct. 1, 1993	163,000
State revenue for K-12 education, 1993-94	
Total	$471,794,000
Per student	$2,894
State funding for K-12 school facilities, 1993-94	
Total	$1,000,000
Per student	$6
Number of SEA facilities-related staff (FTEs)	0.1
Other state agencies involved in school facilities: Justice Department-State Fire Marshal, Department of Commerce-Building Codes and Standards, Department of Natural Resources-Energy Division	

Percent of schools reporting at least one on-site building in indequate condition	
Original building	16
Attached or detached permanent addition	8
Temporary building	8
Percent of schools reporting a need to upgrade or repair on-site buildings to good overall condition	70
Reported range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition	$250 to $12,000,000

State's Role in Facilities

Financial Assistance	Montana provides facilities funding to LEAs through a debt service subsidy program begun in 1993. To be eligible for the subsidy program, a LEA must have a taxable valuation per pupil that is lower than the statewide average. For qualifying LEAs, all facilities projects for which bonds were sold after July 1, 1991, are entitled to funding. If the annual program appropriation is less than the total amount needed for all qualifying projects, funding is prorated, with each LEA receiving the same percentage of its entitlement.
Technical Assistance	The Department of Education provides information to LEAs on state funding for facilities, school bond election procedures, and requirements of state accreditation standards for school facilities. No compliance activities were reported.
Facilities Information	State officials reported they collect limited or no information on facilities.

Figure XXX.2: Extent of Reported Facilities Needs

Percent of Schools With Inadequate Facilities

	Percent of schools
Schools with at least one inadequate building of any type (original, addition, or temporary)	20
Schools with at least one inadequate building feature	45
Schools with at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor	69
Schools with (1) at least one inadequate building, and (2) one inadequate building feature	18

Building Features

Building feature	Percent of schools with inadequate features
Roofs	19
Framing, floors, foundations	9
Exterior walls, windows, etc.	15
Interior finishes	15
Plumbing	19
Heating, ventilation, air conditioning	21
Electrical power	14
Electrical lighting	15
Life-safety codes	14

Environment

Factor	Percent of schools with unsatisfactory factors
Lighting	5
Heating	9
Ventilation	21
Indoor air quality	13
Acoustics	23
Space flexibility	51
Energy efficiency	34
Physical security	18

Percent of schools with air conditioning in classrooms: 13

Facilities Needs for Educational Reform

Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"	Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"
Small group instruction	3	Large group instruction	45
Library or media center	9	Laboratory science	35
Teacher planning	6	Private testing/ counseling areas	20
Parent support	16	Day care	92
Social and health services	31	Before and after-school care	80
Assessment material storage	29	Assessment material display	29

Technology

Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability	Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability
Computers	17	Television	15
Printers	19	VCR/laser disc	25
Networks	48	Cable TV	42
Modems	47	Conduits	62
Modem lines	38	Fiber optic cable	82
Instructional area phone lines	53	Wiring for communications	39
Power for communications	25		

Average number of students per computer: 8

Figure XXX.3: Reported Federal Mandates Spending

Money Reported Needed and Spent on Federal Mandates in the Last 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending		Spending not needed	No money spent
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	44	3	34	19
Accessibility for the disabled	36	5	30	28
All mandates(b)	62	6	15	17

(a)For those schools reporting spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $43,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $67,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $6,000; accessibility for the disabled, $6,000; all federal mandates, $12,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Money Estimated Needed for Federal Mandates in the Next 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending needed		Spending not needed	Unknown
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	25	2	56	17
Accessibility for the disabled	29	7	37	26
All mandates(b)	48	6	19	27

(a)For those schools reporting anticipated spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $72,000; accessibility for the disabled, $124,000; all federal mandates, $177,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $10,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $50,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

State Profile: Nebraska

Figure XXXI.1: General Context and State Role

General Context

Number of schools	1,200
Total enrollment on or about Oct. 1, 1993	284,000
State revenue for K-12 education, 1993-94	
Total	$553,183,000
Per student	$1,945
State funding for K-12 school facilities, 1993-94	
Total	No assistance provided
Per student	
Number of SEA facilities-related staff (FTEs)	0
Other state agencies involved in school facilities: Justice Department-State Fire Marshal, Department of Commerce, Department of Natural Resources	

Percent of schools reporting at least one on-site building in indequate condition	
Original building	30
Attached or detached permanent addition	10
Temporary building	6
Percent of schools reporting a need to upgrade or repair on-site buildings to good overall condition	75
Reported range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition	$900 to $19,000,000

State's Role in Facilities

Financial Assistance	Nebraska does not provide financial assistance for facilities.
Technical Assistance	State officials reported they do not provide technical assistance or perform compliance reviews related to facilities.
Facilities Information	In 1993, the results of a one-time survey examining the reported condition of Nebraska schools were published by the University of Nebraska at Lincoln. The study also included such related issues as LEA population changes, delayed maintenance, and ability to implement technology.

Figure XXXI.2: Extent of Reported Facilities Needs

Percent of Schools With Inadequate Facilities

	Percent of schools
Schools with at least one inadequate building of any type (original, addition, or temporary)	35
Schools with at least one inadequate building feature	44
Schools with at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor	61
Schools with (1) at least one inadequate building, and (2) one inadequate building feature	29

Building Features

Building feature	Percent of schools with inadequate features
Roofs	20
Framing, floors, foundations	14
Exterior walls, windows, etc.	23
Interior finishes	19
Plumbing	24
Heating, ventilation, air conditioning	36
Electrical power	21
Electrical lighting	20
Life-safety codes	18

Environment

Factor	Percent of schools with unsatisfactory factors
Lighting	7
Heating	17
Ventilation	33
Indoor air quality	21
Acoustics	26
Space flexibility	47
Energy efficiency	38
Physical security	21

Percent of schools with air conditioning in classrooms: 38

Facilities Needs for Educational Reform

Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"	Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"
Small group instruction	6	Large group instruction	60
Library or media center	11	Laboratory science	35
Teacher planning	13	Private testing/ counseling areas	30
Parent support	24	Day care	91
Social and health services	24	Before and after-school care	74
Assessment material storage	22	Assessment material display	19

Technology

Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability	Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability
Computers	11	Television	2
Printers	10	VCR/laser disc	12
Networks	43	Cable TV	31
Modems	56	Conduits	62
Modem lines	46	Fiber optic cable	83
Instructional area phone lines	44	Wiring for communications	33
Power for communications	21		

Average number of students per computer: 10

Figure XXXI.3: Reported Federal Mandates Spending

Money Reported Needed and Spent on Federal Mandates in the Last 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending		Spending not needed	No money spent
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	47	7	19	26
Accessibility for the disabled	40	12	18	29
All mandates(b)	59	14	13	13

(a)For those schools reporting spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $43,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $67,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $6,000; accessibility for the disabled, $6,000; all federal mandates, $12,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Money Estimated Needed for Federal Mandates in the Next 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending needed		Spending not needed	Unknown
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	28	10	48	14
Accessibility for the disabled	49	14	22	15
All mandates(b)	48	21	14	17

(a)For those schools reporting anticipated spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $72,000; accessibility for the disabled, $124,000; all federal mandates, $177,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $10,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $50,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

State Profile: Nevada

Figure XXXII.1: General Context and State Role

General Context

Number of schools	403
Total enrollment on or about Oct. 1, 1993	236,000
State revenue for K-12 education, 1993-94	
Total	$445,787,000
Per student	$1,891
State funding for K-12 school facilities, 1993-94	
Total	No assistance provided
Per student	
Number of SEA facilities-related staff (FTEs)	0.25
Other state agencies involved in school facilities: Public Works Board, Bureau of Health Protection, State Fire Marshal	

Percent of schools reporting at least one on-site building in indequate condition	
Original building	21
Attached or detached permanent addition	5
Temporary building	10
Percent of schools reporting a need to upgrade or repair on-site buildings to good overall condition	83
Reported range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition	$500 to $16,000,000

State's Role in Facilities

Financial Assistance	In 1995, the Nevada Legislature made a one-time appropriation of $500,000 to cover extraordinary need in two school districts. Other than this appropriation, the state does not currently provide funding assistance for facilities.
Technical Assistance	State officials reported they do not provide technical assistance or perform compliance reviews related to facilities.
Facilities Information	The Department of Education maintains an inventory of schools, including information on number and square footage of buildings, and it also maintains information on class size. The inventory is updated about every 2 years to provide information for the legislature during the budget process. No information on facilities condition is collected.

Figure XXXII.2: Extent of Reported Facilities Needs

Percent of Schools With Inadequate Facilities

	Percent of schools
Schools with at least one inadequate building of any type (original, addition, or temporary)	23
Schools with at least one inadequate building feature	42
Schools with at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor	57
Schools with (1) at least one inadequate building, and (2) one inadequate building feature	22

Building Features

Building feature	Percent of schools with inadequate features
Roofs	18
Framing, floors, foundations	24
Exterior walls, windows, etc.	27
Interior finishes	19
Plumbing	16
Heating, ventilation, air conditioning	30
Electrical power	18
Electrical lighting	16
Life-safety codes	15

Environment

Factor	Percent of schools with unsatisfactory factors
Lighting	16
Heating	21
Ventilation	23
Indoor air quality	20
Acoustics	8
Space flexibility	54
Energy efficiency	32
Physical security	14

Percent of schools with air conditioning in classrooms: 70

Facilities Needs for Educational Reform

Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"	Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"
Small group instruction	0	Large group instruction	27
Library or media center	12	Laboratory science	72
Teacher planning	1	Private testing/ counseling areas	6
Parent support	14	Day care	90
Social and health services	21	Before and after-school care	29
Assessment material storage	14	Assessment material display	20

Technology

Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability	Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability
Computers	14	Television	4
Printers	16	VCR/laser disc	14
Networks	27	Cable TV	15
Modems	28	Conduits	44
Modem lines	26	Fiber optic cable	78
Instructional area phone lines	27	Wiring for communications	28
Power for communications	25		

Average number of students per computer: 21

Figure XXXII.3: Reported Federal Mandates Spending

Money Reported Needed and Spent on Federal Mandates in the Last 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending			
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)	Spending not needed	No money spent
Asbestos	65	7	14	14
Accessibility for the disabled	48	1	9	42
All mandates(b)	83	6	8	4

(a)For those schools reporting spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $43,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $67,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $6,000; accessibility for the disabled, $6,000; all federal mandates, $12,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Money Estimated Needed for Federal Mandates in the Next 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending needed			
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)	Spending not needed	Unknown
Asbestos	35	0	58	7
Accessibility for the disabled	66	6	19	8
All mandates(b)	79	2	9	10

(a)For those schools reporting anticipated spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $72,000; accessibility for the disabled, $124,000; all federal mandates, $177,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $10,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $50,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

State Profile: New Hampshire

Figure XXXIII.1: General Context and State Role

General Context

Number of schools	459
Total enrollment on or about Oct. 1, 1993	182,000
State revenue for K-12 education, 1993-94	
Total	$98,400,000
Per student	$540
State funding for K-12 school facilities, 1993-94	
Total	$15,327,295
Per student	$84
Number of SEA facilities-related staff (FTEs)	1.62
Other state agencies involved in school facilities: State Fire Marshal, Department of Environmental Services, Department of Health and Human Services, Governor's Commission for Handicapped Accessibility	

Percent of schools reporting at least one on-site building in indequate condition	
Original building	33
Attached or detached permanent addition	5
Temporary building	16
Percent of schools reporting a need to upgrade or repair on-site buildings to good overall condition	87
Reported range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition	$250 to $8,500,000

State's Role in Facilities

Financial Assistance

Since 1956, New Hampshire has reimbursed LEAs for a percentage of construction debt incurred through bonds, capital reserve fund expenditures, or tax levies. The state contribution ranges from 30 to 55 percent, with consolidated and cooperative districts receiving the higher percentages. LEAs can receive an extra 20 percent for portions of projects attributable to the construction of kindergartens. (New Hampshire is the only state without mandatory kindergarten.) The state reimburses districts for the longest period of time required by the funding instruments or for 5 years, whichever is longer.

Technical Assistance

The Department of Education provides information to LEAs--particularly to business managers--on facilities regulations and requirements, including advising on needs assessments and educational program requirements. Department staff have also helped plan a workshop for the New England School Development Council. The department provides mandatory review and approval for all projects receiving state funding.

Facilities Information

The Department maintains information limited to financial records and the plans of projects submitted within the past 5 years but does not collect information on the condition of facilities.

Figure XXXIII.2: Extent of Reported Facilities Needs

Percent of Schools With Inadequate Facilities

	Percent of schools
Schools with at least one inadequate building of any type (original, addition, or temporary)	38
Schools with at least one inadequate building feature	59
Schools with at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor	78
Schools with (1) at least one inadequate building, and (2) one inadequate building feature	36

Building Features

Building feature	Percent of schools with inadequate features
Roofs	20
Framing, floors, foundations	16
Exterior walls, windows, etc.	36
Interior finishes	24
Plumbing	28
Heating, ventilation, air conditioning	49
Electrical power	33
Electrical lighting	20
Life-safety codes	16

Environment

Factor	Percent of schools with unsatisfactory factors
Lighting	14
Heating	25
Ventilation	47
Indoor air quality	27
Acoustics	44
Space flexibility	69
Energy efficiency	51
Physical security	22

Percent of schools with air conditioning in classrooms: 0

Facilities Needs for Educational Reform

Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"	Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"
Small group instruction	14	Large group instruction	49
Library or media center	21	Laboratory science	47
Teacher planning	28	Private testing/ counseling areas	38
Parent support	38	Day care	86
Social and health services	28	Before and after-school care	61
Assessment material storage	44	Assessment material display	34

Technology

Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability	Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability
Computers	44	Television	27
Printers	43	VCR/laser disc	44
Networks	66	Cable TV	27
Modems	68	Conduits	69
Modem lines	59	Fiber optic cable	89
Instructional area phone lines	66	Wiring for communications	58
Power for communications	36		

Average number of students per computer: 21

Figure XXXIII.3: Reported Federal Mandates Spending

Money Reported Needed and Spent on Federal Mandates in the Last 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending		Spending not needed	No money spent
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	46	7	26	21
Accessibility for the disabled	29	8	35	28
All mandates(b)	70	13	4	13

(a)For those schools reporting spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $43,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $67,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $6,000; accessibility for the disabled, $6,000; all federal mandates, $12,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Money Estimated Needed for Federal Mandates in the Next 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending needed		Spending not needed	Unknown
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	37	4	41	19
Accessibility for the disabled	29	13	41	18
All mandates(b)	49	11	17	23

(a)For those schools reporting anticipated spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $72,000; accessibility for the disabled, $124,000; all federal mandates, $177,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $10,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $50,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

State Profile: New Jersey

Figure XXXIV.1: General Context and State Role

General Context

Number of schools	2,287
Total enrollment on or about Oct. 1, 1993	1,147,000
State revenue for K-12 education, 1993-94	
Total	$4,690,291,000
Per student	$4,089
State funding for K-12 school facilities, 1993-94	
Total	$69,945,000
Per student	$61
Number of SEA facilities-related staff (FTEs)	20
Other state agencies involved in school facilities: Department of Community Affairs-Bureau of Fire Safety, Department of Health, Department of Environmental Protection, Department of Law and Public Safety-Office of the Attorney General	

Percent of schools reporting at least one on-site building in indequate condition	
Original building	17
Attached or detached permanent addition	13
Temporary building	1
Percent of schools reporting a need to upgrade or repair on-site buildings to good overall condition	87
Reported range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition	$400 to $30,000,000

State's Role in Facilities

Financial Assistance	New Jersey provides funding for capital outlay projects, including school facilities construction, through a debt service aid program. LEAs receive a percentage of their annual debt service requirement on the basis of their degree of financial need which is currently measured by property valuation and income. To receive funding, LEAs must pass a bond referendum or enact a bond ordinance and be eligible for state foundation aid. All eligible LEAs receive funding. If the amount appropriated is too low to provide all LEAs with 100 percent of the entitlement, funds are prorated to give each LEA the same percentage of the entitlement amount.
Technical Assistance	The Department of Education provides information to LEAs on facilities regulations, processes, and cost estimates as well as architectural, engineering, and legal matters. Staff make site visits on request to provide guidance on the use of space, and they inspect sites proposed for private schools for the handicapped. They also review education specifications and architectural plans for compliance with applicable codes, and they review and approve LEA 5-year plans containing enrollment projections, a capacity analysis, and a list of capital projects needed to meet the projected enrollment.
Facilities Information	State officials reported they collect limited or no information on facilities.

Figure XXXIV.2: Extent of Reported Facilities Needs

Percent of Schools With Inadequate Facilities

	Percent of schools
Schools with at least one inadequate building of any type (original, addition, or temporary)	19
Schools with at least one inadequate building feature	53
Schools with at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor	69
Schools with (1) at least one inadequate building, and (2) one inadequate building feature	19

Building Features

Building feature	Percent of schools with inadequate features
Roofs	25
Framing, floors, foundations	12
Exterior walls, windows, etc.	18
Interior finishes	18
Plumbing	20
Heating, ventilation, air conditioning	33
Electrical power	21
Electrical lighting	20
Life-safety codes	15

Environment

Factor	Percent of schools with unsatisfactory factors
Lighting	12
Heating	10
Ventilation	22
Indoor air quality	8
Acoustics	30
Space flexibility	61
Energy efficiency	34
Physical security	20

Percent of schools with air conditioning in classrooms: 22

Facilities Needs for Educational Reform

Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"	Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"
Small group instruction	16	Large group instruction	28
Library or media center	16	Laboratory science	43
Teacher planning	12	Private testing/ counseling areas	26
Parent support	18	Day care	80
Social and health services	17	Before and after-school care	53
Assessment material storage	29	Assessment material display	20

Technology

Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability	Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability
Computers	20	Television	11
Printers	24	VCR/laser disc	25
Networks	42	Cable TV	32
Modems	38	Conduits	55
Modem lines	34	Fiber optic cable	86
Instructional area phone lines	63	Wiring for communications	41
Power for communications	34		

Average number of students per computer:14

Figure XXXIV.3: Reported Federal Mandates Spending

Money Reported Needed and Spent on Federal Mandates in the Last 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending		Spending not needed	No money spent
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	42	20	24	14
Accessibility for the disabled	34	19	26	21
All mandates(b)	51	31	12	6

(a)For those schools reporting spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $43,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $67,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $6,000; accessibility for the disabled, $6,000; all federal mandates, $12,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Money Estimated Needed for Federal Mandates in the Next 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending needed		Spending not needed	Unknown
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	38	12	38	12
Accessibility for the disabled	45	25	21	9
All mandates(b)	55	27	10	8

(a)For those schools reporting anticipated spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $72,000; accessibility for the disabled, $124,000; all federal mandates, $177,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $10,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $50,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Appendix XXXV

State Profile: New Mexico

Figure XXXV.1: General Context and State Role

General Context

Number of schools	712
Total enrollment on or about Oct. 1, 1993	310,000
State revenue for K-12 education, 1993-94	
Total	$1,152,782,000
Per student	$3,720
State funding for K-12 school facilities, 1993-94	
Total	$28,763,442
Per student	$93
Number of SEA facilities-related staff (FTEs)	4

Other state agencies involved in school facilities:
Public Works Board, Bureau of Health Protection, State Fire Marshal

Percent of schools reporting at least one on-site building in indequate condition	
Original building	26
Attached or detached permanent addition	14
Temporary building	14
Percent of schools reporting a need to upgrade or repair on-site buildings to good overall condition	94
Reported range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition	$1,000 to $19,000,000

State's Role in Facilities

Financial Assistance	New Mexico provides financial aid to LEAs for school facilities through three programs. The first provides funding for building and renovating classrooms or purchasing portables to LEAs with a critical need. To be eligible, LEAs must be bonded to capacity and unable to meet facilities needs because of low property wealth. To receive assistance under this program, LEAs apply to a council consisting of state officials from the executive and legislative branches as well as from three education agencies. The council develops funding criteria, visits LEAs that apply for funding, and determines which projects to fund and at what level. The second program provides funding primarily for major maintenance, buses, and school furnishing projects. To be eligible for state aid under this program, a LEA must pass a 2-mill levy lasting a maximum of 3 years. The state pays the difference between the amount raised by the local levy and the LEA's guaranteed program amount, which is calculated using three factors--the tax rate of the levy, a flat dollar amount, and a LEA's total program units as derived from the New Mexico equalization funding formula. Under the third program, LEAs apply directly to the legislature for direct appropriations to support construction, maintenance, and other projects. The legislature decides which projects to fund under this program.
Technical Assistance	The Department of Education provides information and guidance on facilities regulations and requirements, facilities planning, and such related issues as accessibility and energy. The Department reviews architectural plans for compliance with education specifications.
Facilities Information	The Department is planning a survey of all schools to determine the number of classrooms, but it does not plan to collect information on the condition of school facilities.

Figure XXXV.2: Extent of Reported Facilities Needs

Percent of Schools With Inadequate Facilities

	Percent of schools
Schools with at least one inadequate building of any type (original, addition, or temporary)	30
Schools with at least one inadequate building feature	69
Schools with at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor	75
Schools with (1) at least one inadequate building, and (2) one inadequate building feature	26

Building Features

Building feature	Percent of schools with inadequate features
Roofs	29
Framing, floors, foundations	21
Exterior walls, windows, etc.	22
Interior finishes	21
Plumbing	43
Heating, ventilation, air conditioning	38
Electrical power	40
Electrical lighting	38
Life-safety codes	22

Environment

Factor	Percent of schools with unsatisfactory factors
Lighting	21
Heating	24
Ventilation	33
Indoor air quality	23
Acoustics	32
Space flexibility	60
Energy efficiency	37
Physical security	24

Percent of schools with air conditioning in classrooms: 70

Facilities Needs for Educational Reform

Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"	Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"
Small group instruction	4	Large group instruction	28
Library or media center	16	Laboratory science	38
Teacher planning	9	Private testing/ counseling areas	26
Parent support	13	Day care	66
Social and health services	26	Before and after-school care	54
Assessment material storage	27	Assessment material display	24

Technology

Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability	Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability
Computers	36	Television	15
Printers	45	VCR/laser disc	55
Networks	70	Cable TV	52
Modems	79	Conduits	77
Modem lines	58	Fiber optic cable	87
Instructional area phone lines	57	Wiring for communications	48
Power for communications	42		

Average number of students per computer: 11

Figure XXXV.3: Reported Federal Mandates Spending

Money Reported Needed and Spent on Federal Mandates in the Last 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending			
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)	Spending not needed	No money spent
Asbestos	49	8	25	18
Accessibility for the disabled	59	10	13	18
All mandates(b)	62	13	11	14

(a)For those schools reporting spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $43,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $67,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $6,000; accessibility for the disabled, $6,000; all federal mandates, $12,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Money Estimated Needed for Federal Mandates in the Next 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending needed			
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)	Spending not needed	Unknown
Asbestos	47	9	28	16
Accessibility for the disabled	60	16	12	13
All mandates(b)	60	18	8	14

(a)For those schools reporting anticipated spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $72,000; accessibility for the disabled, $124,000; all federal mandates, $177,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $10,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $50,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Appendix XXXVI

State Profile: New York

Figure XXXVI.1: General Context and State Role

General Context

Number of schools	4,700
Total enrollment on or about Oct. 1, 1993	2,699,000
State revenue for K-12 education, 1993-94	
Total	$9,241,000,000
Per student	$3,424
State funding for K-12 school facilities, 1993-94	
Total	$451,000,000
Per student	$167
Number of SEA facilities-related staff (FTEs)	24
Other state agencies involved in school facilities: Health Department, Department of Environmental Conservation	

Percent of schools reporting at least one on-site building in indequate condition	
Original building	29
Attached or detached permanent addition	8
Temporary building	6
Percent of schools reporting a need to upgrade or repair on-site buildings to good overall condition	90
Reported range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition	$11,000 to $51,728,000

State's Role in Facilities

Financial Assistance

New York provides facilities funding through a program that provides assistance on an equalization basis. The program pays from 0 to 95 percent of approved expenditures for construction and debt service, with the percentage rising as a LEA's ability to pay decreases. The average percentage paid by the state is 49 percent. Department approval of expenditures is based upon capacity and labor market indexed cost allowances.

Technical Assistance

Facilities-related staff in the Department of Education, recently reduced from 24 to 19 full-time-equivalent positions as part of a general Department downsizing, provide information on regulations and facilities planning as well as architectural, engineering, and legal issues. Among other things, they also review architectural plans for compliance with building code and education specifications, assess the need for new projects, approve sites, issue building permits, approve leases, certify completed projects for occupancy, and provide on-call assistance for environmental hazard problems. The Department also oversees a fire inspection program that enforces building and fire codes for existing buildings through annual inspections conducted by LEA-hired inspectors.

Facilities Information

The Department is establishing a comprehensive facilities management program with six components: a building inventory database, formal building condition assessments, building preservation plans, long-range educational planning, capital assets preservation plan, and preservation actions. Work has begun on the building inventory. Implementation of the building condition assessments, which will include evaluations of environment, systems performance, and code compliance, is scheduled for 1997. In the meantime, the Department continues to maintain other types of facilities information, such as LEA long-range facility plans and copies of annual fire inspection reports.

Figure XXXVI.2: Extent of Reported Facilities Needs

Percent of Schools With Inadequate Facilities

	Percent of schools
Schools with at least one inadequate building of any type (original, addition, or temporary)	33
Schools with at least one inadequate building feature	67
Schools with at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor	76
Schools with (1) at least one inadequate building, and (2) one inadequate building feature	32

Building Features

Building feature	Percent of schools with inadequate features
Roofs	31
Framing, floors, foundations	17
Exterior walls, windows, etc.	38
Interior finishes	23
Plumbing	28
Heating, ventilation, air conditioning	36
Electrical power	18
Electrical lighting	13
Life-safety codes	11

Environment

Factor	Percent of schools with unsatisfactory factors
Lighting	16
Heating	21
Ventilation	36
Indoor air quality	24
Acoustics	30
Space flexibility	65
Energy efficiency	30
Physical security	21

Percent of schools with air conditioning in classrooms: 10

Facilities Needs for Educational Reform

Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"	Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"
Small group instruction	18	Large group instruction	45
Library or media center	22	Laboratory science	46
Teacher planning	17	Private testing/ counseling areas	30
Parent support	25	Day care	80
Social and health services	23	Before and after-school care	52
Assessment material storage	38	Assessment material display	29

Technology

Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability	Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability
Computers	20	Television	25
Printers	24	VCR/laser disc	38
Networks	44	Cable TV	36
Modems	49	Conduits	56
Modem lines	55	Fiber optic cable	82
Instructional area phone lines	58	Wiring for communications	51
Power for communications	35		

Average number of students per computer: 16

Figure XXXVI.3: Reported Federal Mandates Spending

Money Reported Needed and Spent on Federal Mandates in the Last 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending			
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)	Spending not needed	No money spent
Asbestos	38	23	24	15
Accessibility for the disabled	31	14	40	15
All mandates(b)	37	27	6	30

(a)For those schools reporting spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $43,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $67,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $6,000; accessibility for the disabled, $6,000; all federal mandates, $12,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Money Estimated Needed for Federal Mandates in the Next 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending needed			
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)	Spending not needed	Unknown
Asbestos	26	7	26	41
Accessibility for the disabled	26	9	46	20
All mandates(b)	35	12	7	46

(a)For those schools reporting anticipated spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $72,000; accessibility for the disabled, $124,000; all federal mandates, $177,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $10,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $50,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Appendix XXXVII

State Profile: North Carolina

Figure XXXVII.1: General Context and State Role

General Context

Number of schools	1,956
Total enrollment on or about Oct. 1, 1993	1,124,000
State revenue for K-12 education, 1993-94	
Total	$3,548,747,000
Per student	$3,158
State funding for K-12 school facilities, 1993-94	
Total	$219,506,574
Per student	$195
Number of SEA facilities-related staff (FTEs)	41.5
Other state agencies involved in school facilities: Department of Environment-Health and Natural Resources, Department of Transportation, Department of Insurance, Department of Labor	

Percent of schools reporting at least one on-site building in indequate condition	
Original building	25
Attached or detached permanent addition	10
Temporary building	24
Percent of schools reporting a need to upgrade or repair on-site buildings to good overall condition	90
Reported range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition	$3,500 to $10,020,000

State's Role in Facilities

Financial Assistance

North Carolina provides school construction aid to LEAs through several programs. One uses part of corporate income tax revenues to provide counties with an allotment based on average daily membership. LEAs within a county receive a pro rata share. LEAs let their allotments accrue until they are ready to use them for a specific project, at which time they must match the state's revenues for facilities improvements. A second program uses the first $10 million from the corporate income tax to award grants to LEAs with the most limited ability to pay to address critical building needs. A third program uses state sales tax revenues for facilities improvements. State law allows counties to levy two one-half cent additions to the state sales tax, 30 percent and 60 percent of which respectively goes to schools. These revenues are distributed to counties on a per capita basis and may be used for public school capital outlay purposes or to retire any indebtedness incurred by the county for these purposes.

Technical Assistance

In fiscal year 1996, the number of facility-related staff at the Department of Public Instruction was reduced from 41.5 full time equivalent employees to 27. Before these cuts, Department staff provided several types of technical assistance. Upon LEA request, they conducted surveys to determine major facility needs, available resources, and building capacities. They also researched such topics as school organization and facility utilization, prepared publications on educational planning, and periodically sponsored workshops for educators, architects, engineers, and maintenance staffs. Regarding compliance activities, Department staff reviewed and approved all building plans for structural and functional soundness, safety and sanitation and conformance with state school facility standards. The Department is reviewing which services to continue providing with reduced staffing levels.

Facilities Information

A 10-year facility needs assessment is updated and reported every 5 years by the LEAs. All existing buildings have been surveyed and rated as to condition by Department staff, providing a basis for LEA assessment. Building rating is determined by several factors, including building age, type of construction, life expectancy, and apparent condition and design adequacy. The Department is compiling information from the LEA assessments and staff surveys into a computerized school building inventory. The Department also captures building inventory information during annual inspections of facilities insured by the state (currently 92 percent of all buildings).

Figure XXXVII.2: Extent of Reported Facilities Needs

Percent of Schools With Inadequate Facilities

	Percent of schools
Schools with at least one inadequate building of any type (original, addition, or temporary)	36
Schools with at least one inadequate building feature	55
Schools with at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor	68
Schools with (1) at least one inadequate building, and (2) one inadequate building feature	28

Building Features

Building feature	Percent of schools with inadequate features
Roofs	25
Framing, floors, foundations	15
Exterior walls, windows, etc.	22
Interior finishes	19
Plumbing	22
Heating, ventilation, air conditioning	34
Electrical power	19
Electrical lighting	20
Life-safety codes	20

Environment

Factor	Percent of schools with unsatisfactory factors
Lighting	17
Heating	14
Ventilation	23
Indoor air quality	18
Acoustics	30
Space flexibility	59
Energy efficiency	46
Physical security	22

Percent of schools with air conditioning in classrooms: 88

Facilities Needs for Educational Reform

Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"	Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"
Small group instruction	6	Large group instruction	27
Library or media center	7	Laboratory science	38
Teacher planning	16	Private testing/ counseling areas	25
Parent support	17	Day care	69
Social and health services	21	Before and after-school care	33
Assessment material storage	28	Assessment material display	27

Technology

Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability	Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability
Computers	30	Television	15
Printers	33	VCR/laser disc	31
Networks	51	Cable TV	24
Modems	62	Conduits	66
Modem lines	63	Fiber optic cable	92
Instructional area phone lines	74	Wiring for communications	55
Power for communications	42		

Average number of students per computer: 13

Figure XXXVII.3: Reported Federal Mandates Spending

Money Reported Needed and Spent on Federal Mandates in the Last 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending			
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)	Spending not needed	No money spent
Asbestos	49	7	24	20
Accessibility for the disabled	60	8	17	16
All mandates(b)	64	15	13	8

(a)For those schools reporting spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $43,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $67,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $6,000; accessibility for the disabled, $6,000; all federal mandates, $12,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Money Estimated Needed for Federal Mandates in the Next 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending needed			
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)	Spending not needed	Unknown
Asbestos	28	11	53	9
Accessibility for the disabled	54	14	24	8
All mandates(b)	58	19	11	12

(a)For those schools reporting anticipated spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $72,000; accessibility for the disabled, $124,000; all federal mandates, $177,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $10,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $50,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

State Profile: North Dakota

Figure XXXVIII.1: General Context and State Role

General Context

Number of schools	453
Total enrollment on or about Oct. 1, 1993	118,500
State revenue for K-12 education, 1993-94	
Total	$247,078,000
Per student	$2,085
State funding for K-12 school facilities, 1993-94	
Total	$5,660,000
Per student	$48
Number of SEA facilities-related staff (FTEs)	1
Other state agencies involved in school facilities: State Fire Marshal's Office, State Electrical Board	

Percent of schools reporting at least one on-site building in indequate condition	
Original building	20
Attached or detached permanent addition	10
Temporary building	7
Percent of schools reporting a need to upgrade or repair on-site buildings to good overall condition	88
Reported range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition	$200 to $100,000,000

State's Role in Facilities

Financial Assistance

In North Dakota, all public school district construction or renovation projects costing $25,000 or more require approval by the state Superintendent of Public Instruction. North Dakota has a revolving loan fund that provides about $5 million each year for school facilities projects. The fund, which originated from taxes on coal, provides loans to LEAs for projects costing $50,000 or more. To be eligible, LEAs must have an existing indebtedness equal to at least 15 percent of their taxable valuation. District fiscal capacity is considered in determining both the interest rate charged (0 to 6 percent) and the amount loaned.

Technical Assistance

Staff at the Department of Public Instruction do not provide information or technical assistance to districts on an ongoing or systematic basis but have provided a seminar for administrators on the school facilities reference guide. As part of ensuring that accreditation standards are met, Department staff review school facilities to determine compliance with health safety codes.

Facilities Information

In the last year, the state conducted a one-time survey of public school building conditions and now has an inventory of facilities. The survey gathered information on the condition and adequacy of classrooms and other building space, site and building envelope, mechanical and electrical systems, and technology. This information will be used to advise the legislature on school facility needs. LEAs will update the information whenever they go through the construction approval process.

Figure XXXVIII.2: Extent of Reported Facilities Needs

Percent of Schools With Inadequate Facilities

	Percent of schools
Schools with at least one inadequate building of any type (original, addition, or temporary)	23
Schools with at least one inadequate building feature	49
Schools with at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor	62
Schools with (1) at least one inadequate building, and (2) one inadequate building feature	20

Building Features

Building feature	Percent of schools with inadequate features
Roofs	19
Framing, floors, foundations	15
Exterior walls, windows, etc.	22
Interior finishes	18
Plumbing	28
Heating, ventilation, air conditioning	32
Electrical power	19
Electrical lighting	18
Life-safety codes	15

Environment

Factor	Percent of schools with unsatisfactory factors
Lighting	11
Heating	20
Ventilation	29
Indoor air quality	24
Acoustics	33
Space flexibility	41
Energy efficiency	38
Physical security	18

Percent of schools with air conditioning in classrooms: 18

Facilities Needs for Educational Reform

Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"	Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"
Small group instruction	4	Large group instruction	37
Library or media center	16	Laboratory science	24
Teacher planning	8	Private testing/ counseling areas	16
Parent support	20	Day care	81
Social and health services	31	Before and after-school care	73
Assessment material storage	16	Assessment material display	23

Technology

Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability	Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability
Computers	17	Television	15
Printers	20	VCR/laser disc	31
Networks	37	Cable TV	28
Modems	40	Conduits	56
Modem lines	36	Fiber optic cable	70
Instructional area phone lines	47	Wiring for communications	34
Power for communications	18		

Average number of students per computer: 9

Figure XXXVIII.3: Reported Federal Mandates Spending

Money Reported Needed and Spent on Federal Mandates in the Last 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending needed			
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)	Spending not needed	No money spent
Asbestos	54	6	18	21
Accessibility for the disabled	39	4	25	32
All mandates(b)	63	8	10	20

(a)For those schools reporting spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were as follows: asbestos, $43,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $67,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Money Estimated Needed for Federal Mandates in the Next 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending needed			
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)	Spending not needed	Unknown
Asbestos	44	0	42	14
Accessibility for the disabled	39	5	31	25
All mandates(b)	62	4	13	21

(a)For those schools reporting anticipated spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were as follows: asbestos, $72,000; accessibility for the disabled, $124,000; all federal mandates, $177,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

State Profile: Ohio

Figure XXXIX.1: General Context and State Role

General Context

Number of schools	3,600
Total enrollment on or about Oct. 1, 1993	1,807,000
State revenue for K-12 education, 1993-94	
Total	$4,486,000,000
Per student	$2,483
State funding for K-12 school facilities, 1993-94	
Total	$68,600,000
Per student	$38
Number of SEA facilities-related staff (FTEs)	3.5
Other state agencies involved in school facilities: Division of Building Standards, State Environmental Protection Agency, State Health Department, State Fire Marshal	

Percent of schools reporting at least one on-site building in indequate condition	
Original building	33
Attached or detached permanent addition	20
Temporary building	8
Percent of schools reporting a need to upgrade or repair on-site buildings to good overall condition	95
Reported range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition	$800 to $30,000,000

State's Role in Facilities

Financial Assistance

Ohio provides loans to help LEAs pay debt service on bonds for school construction and major renovation. LEAs repay the money with revenues from a .5 mill levy over a maximum of 23 years, after which the state forgives the unpaid balance. A LEA's eligibility for this program is based on the number of inadequately housed students and the percent of bonded debt, and the amount a LEA receive is based on its assessed valuation and the condition of its buildings. The Department of Education prioritizes eligible LEAs on the basis of the number of inadequately housed students, building condition, and LEA wealth. The program originated in 1952 and was reinstated in 1990 after a lengthy hiatus through the 1970s and most of the 1980s. From 1990 to the present, annual program appropriations have ranged from about $20 million to nearly $70 million and have improved or replaced a total of about 75 schools. In 1993, the state made an additional one-time authorization of $45 million for computers and $50 million for electric wiring for communications technology.

Technical Assistance

The Department of Education provides information and training such as workshops to present changes in regulations or the funding process. The Department also reviews architectural plans for education standards and monitors projects for general financial accountability standards.

Facilities Information

In 1991, the state published a one-time comprehensive study of the cost to bring all public schools up to good condition. For the study, the state contracted with consulting architectural firms to visit every school and assess building condition--with emphasis on structure and systems--using a standard evaluation instrument.

Figure XXXIX.2: Extent of Reported Facilities Needs

Percent of Schools With Inadequate Facilities

	Percent of schools
Schools with at least one inadequate building of any type (original, addition, or temporary)	38
Schools with at least one inadequate building feature	76
Schools with at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor	83
Schools with (1) at least one inadequate building, and (2) one inadequate building feature	35

Building Features

Building feature	Percent of schools with inadequate features
Roofs	33
Framing, floors, foundations	20
Exterior walls, windows, etc.	34
Interior finishes	21
Plumbing	39
Heating, ventilation, air conditioning	48
Electrical power	46
Electrical lighting	34
Life-safety codes	30

Environment

Factor	Percent of schools with unsatisfactory factors
Lighting	14
Heating	25
Ventilation	33
Indoor air quality	19
Acoustics	40
Space flexibility	71
Energy efficiency	42
Physical security	24

Percent of schools with air conditioning in classrooms: 16

Facilities Needs for Educational Reform

Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"	Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"
Small group instruction	18	Large group instruction	43
Library or media center	17	Laboratory science	51
Teacher planning	17	Private testing/ counseling areas	32
Parent support	30	Day care	89
Social and health services	32	Before and after-school care	70
Assessment material storage	43	Assessment material display	33

Technology

Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability	Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability
Computers	38	Television	16
Printers	51	VCR/laser disc	44
Networks	72	Cable TV	31
Modems	74	Conduits	77
Modem lines	70	Fiber optic cable	95
Instructional area phone lines	76	Wiring for communications	63
Power for communications	51		

Average number of students per computer: 25

Figure XXXIX.3: Reported Federal Mandates Spending

Money Reported Needed and Spent on Federal Mandates in the Last 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending		Spending not needed	No money spent
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	42	14	6	38
Accessibility for the disabled	37	5	4	53
All mandates(b)	60	13	1	25

(a)For those schools reporting spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $43,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $67,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $6,000; accessibility for the disabled, $6,000; all federal mandates, $12,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Money Estimated Needed for Federal Mandates in the Next 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending needed		Spending not needed	Unknown
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	37	14	33	16
Accessibility for the disabled	58	12	11	19
All mandates(b)	62	18	3	17

(a)For those schools reporting anticipated spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $72,000; accessibility for the disabled, $124,000; all federal mandates, $177,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $10,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $50,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

State Profile: Oklahoma

Figure XL.1: General Context and State Role

General Context

Number of schools	1,820
Total enrollment on or about Oct. 1, 1993	599,000
State revenue for K-12 education, 1993-94	
Total	$1,680,000,000
Per student	$2,803
State funding for K-12 school facilities, 1993-94	
Total	No assistance provided
Per student	
Number of SEA facilities-related staff (FTEs)	3
Other state agencies involved in school facilities: Department of Labor, Department of Health, Department of Environmental Quality, State Fire Marshal, Corporation Commission	

Percent of schools reporting at least one on-site building in indequate condition	
Original building	27
Attached or detached permanent addition	11
Temporary building	16
Percent of schools reporting a need to upgrade or repair on-site buildings to good overall condition	83
Reported range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition	$1,000 to $6,260,000

State's Role in Facilities

Financial Assistance	Oklahoma does not provide financial assistance for facilities.
Technical Assistance	The Oklahoma Department of Education provides information and training to LEAs on facilities-related regulations, requirements, and processes, including planning, architectural, engineering, and legal issues. State law requires that the Department review all school facility plans for compliance with the building code and with education specifications before schools are built.
Facilities Information	The Department collects and reports LEA-provided inventory information, including the number, age, location, and use of facilities, as well as the condition of structures and building systems.

Figure XL.2: Extent of Reported Facilities Needs

Percent of Schools With Inadequate Facilities

	Percent of schools
Schools with at least one inadequate building of any type (original, addition, or temporary)	30
Schools with at least one inadequate building feature	54
Schools with at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor	64
Schools with (1) at least one inadequate building, and (2) one inadequate building feature	27

Building Features

Building feature	Percent of schools with inadequate features
Roofs	26
Framing, floors, foundations	18
Exterior walls, windows, etc.	22
Interior finishes	22
Plumbing	32
Heating, ventilation, air conditioning	36
Electrical power	27
Electrical lighting	26
Life-safety codes	24

Environment

Factor	Percent of schools with unsatisfactory factors
Lighting	16
Heating	19
Ventilation	21
Indoor air quality	17
Acoustics	27
Space flexibility	49
Energy efficiency	43
Physical security	27

Percent of schools with air conditioning in classrooms: 94

Facilities Needs for Educational Reform

Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"	Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"
Small group instruction	2	Large group instruction	35
Library or media center	7	Laboratory science	24
Teacher planning	5	Private testing/ counseling areas	15
Parent support	13	Day care	72
Social and health services	29	Before and after-school care	60
Assessment material storage	22	Assessment material display	25

Technology

Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability	Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability
Computers	23	Television	19
Printers	33	VCR/laser disc	35
Networks	51	Cable TV	33
Modems	63	Conduits	55
Modem lines	58	Fiber optic cable	82
Instructional area phone lines	60	Wiring for communications	41
Power for communications	32		

Average number of students per computer: 13

Figure XL.3: Reported Federal Mandates Spending

Money Reported Needed and Spent on Federal Mandates in the Last 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending			
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)	Spending not needed	No money spent
Asbestos	58	1	24	18
Accessibility for the disabled	57	3	18	23
All mandates(b)	72	2	14	12

(a)For those schools reporting spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $43,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $67,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $6,000; accessibility for the disabled, $6,000; all federal mandates, $12,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Money Estimated Needed for Federal Mandates in the Next 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending needed			
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)	Spending not needed	Unknown
Asbestos	47	2	38	13
Accessibility for the disabled	56	4	29	11
All mandates(b)	70	5	12	13

(a)For those schools reporting anticipated spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $72,000; accessibility for the disabled, $124,000; all federal mandates, $177,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $10,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $50,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

State Profile: Oregon

Figure XLI.1: General Context and State Role

General Context

Number of schools	1,176
Total enrollment on or about Oct. 1, 1993	490,000
State revenue for K-12 education, 1993-94	
Total	$1,174,450,000
Per student	$2,395
State funding for K-12 school facilities, 1993-94	
Total	No assistance provided
Per student	
Number of SEA facilities-related staff (FTEs)	0.02
Other state agencies involved in school facilities: State Fire Marshal, Department of Energy, Department of Emergency Services	

Percent of schools reporting at least one on-site building in indequate condition	
Original building	31
Attached or detached permanent addition	20
Temporary building	11
Percent of schools reporting a need to upgrade or repair on-site buildings to good overall condition	96
Reported range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition	$2,600 to $31,475,000

State's Role in Facilities

Financial Assistance	In fiscal year 1995, Oregon provided a one-time appropriation of $10 million in lottery revenues for school facilities funding. To be eligible for funding, LEAs were required to submit a properly completed application and provide a 1 to 4 funding match. Thirty-one LEAs, selected through a random drawing of all eligible LEAs, received funding of up to $500,000 each for facilities construction, renovation, and maintenance. Oregon is currently adjusting to a rollback in property taxes, and no additional grants are planned.
Technical Assistance	The Department of Education provides three 1-day training sessions a year to LEAs on the regulations, requirements, and processes for complying with the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act.
Facilities Information	The Department collects information from LEAs on maintenance costs as part of its annual audit report but does not collect information on the condition of facilities.

Figure XLI.2: Extent of Reported Facilities Needs

Percent of Schools With Inadequate Facilities

	Percent of schools
Schools with at least one inadequate building of any type (original, addition, or temporary)	39
Schools with at least one inadequate building feature	63
Schools with at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor	84
Schools with (1) at least one inadequate building, and (2) one inadequate building feature	30

Building Features

Building feature	Percent of schools with inadequate features
Roofs	36
Framing, floors, foundations	18
Exterior walls, windows, etc.	31
Interior finishes	17
Plumbing	41
Heating, ventilation, air conditioning	47
Electrical power	36
Electrical lighting	29
Life-safety codes	15

Environment

Factor	Percent of schools with unsatisfactory factors
Lighting	26
Heating	27
Ventilation	40
Indoor air quality	27
Acoustics	32
Space flexibility	72
Energy efficiency	55
Physical security	29

Percent of schools with air conditioning in classrooms: 17

Facilities Needs for Educational Reform

Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"	Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"
Small group instruction	3	Large group instruction	45
Library or media center	8	Laboratory science	52
Teacher planning	13	Private testing/ counseling areas	19
Parent support	31	Day care	75
Social and health services	40	Before and after-school care	54
Assessment material storage	29	Assessment material display	30

Technology

Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability	Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability
Computers	38	Television	30
Printers	42	VCR/laser disc	36
Networks	66	Cable TV	23
Modems	60	Conduits	68
Modem lines	65	Fiber optic cable	88
Instructional area phone lines	66	Wiring for communications	56
Power for communications	34		

Average number of students per computer: 16

Figure XLI.3: Reported Federal Mandates Spending

Money Reported Needed and Spent on Federal Mandates in the Last 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending		Spending not needed	No money spent
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	70	6	7	17
Accessibility for the disabled	61	4	3	32
All mandates(b)	84	7	2	7

(a)For those schools reporting spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $43,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $67,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $6,000; accessibility for the disabled, $6,000; all federal mandates, $12,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Money Estimated Needed for Federal Mandates in the Next 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending needed		Spending not needed	Unknown
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	59	9	20	12
Accessibility for the disabled	68	15	5	13
All mandates(b)	70	18	3	9

(a)For those schools reporting anticipated spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $72,000; accessibility for the disabled, $124,000; all federal mandates, $177,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $10,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $50,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

State Profile: Pennsylvania

Figure XLII.1: General Context and State Role

General Context

Number of schools	3,188
Total enrollment on or about Oct. 1, 1993	1,744,000
State revenue for K-12 education, 1993-94	
Total	$5,428,913,000
Per student	$3,113
State funding for K-12 school facilities, 1993-94	
Total	$184,000,000
Per student	$105
Number of SEA facilities-related staff (FTEs)	10
Other state agencies involved in school facilities: Department of Labor and Industry, Department of Environmental Protection, Department of Transportation	

Percent of schools reporting at least one on-site building in indequate condition	
Original building	19
Attached or detached permanent addition	10
Temporary building	5
Percent of schools reporting a need to upgrade or repair on-site buildings to good overall condition	70
Reported range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition	$400 to $23,000,000

State's Role in Facilities

Financial Assistance	Pennsylvania has a program that reimburses LEAs for school facility construction on the basis of building capacity, approved expenditures, and a LEA's ability to pay. To qualify for funding, a project must first pass through an 11-part approval process administered by the Department of Education. Once the project is approved, the reimbursement rate is generally based on the building's capacity to support present or future enrollments multiplied by a legislated per pupil dollar amount. This rate is then adjusted for the LEA's relative wealth.
Technical Assistance	Department of Education staff provide a limited amount of technical assistance to LEAs; most staff time is devoted to managing steps in the plan approval process. Regarding compliance activities, Department staff review and approve architectural drawings for conformance with education specifications and building codes for all projects, regardless of the involvement of state funding. They also review and approve facility plans for those LEAs submitting project applications.
Facilities Information	The Department does not collect substantial facilities data, but it does require that LEAs requesting reimbursement submit a one-page summary of information that includes a list of each building in the district, the construction year, construction type, number of stories, and a one-digit code indicating the building's condition. Since these summaries are collected when LEAs submit project applications, the SEA may receive the data from some LEAs only once every 5, 10, or 20 years. The information is maintained with individual projects and is not compiled.

Figure XLII.2: Extent of Reported Facilities Needs

Percent of Schools With Inadequate Facilities

	Percent of schools
Schools with at least one inadequate building of any type (original, addition, or temporary)	21
Schools with at least one inadequate building feature	42
Schools with at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor	57
Schools with (1) at least one inadequate building, and (2) one inadequate building feature	19

Building Features

Building feature	Percent of schools with inadequate features
Roofs	19
Framing, floors, foundations	10
Exterior walls, windows, etc.	13
Interior finishes	18
Plumbing	20
Heating, ventilation, air conditioning	28
Electrical power	16
Electrical lighting	15
Life-safety codes	12

Environment

Factor	Percent of schools with unsatisfactory factors
Lighting	11
Heating	17
Ventilation	23
Indoor air quality	12
Acoustics	17
Space flexibility	42
Energy efficiency	38
Physical security	13

Percent of schools with air conditioning in classrooms: 29

Facilities Needs for Educational Reform

Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"	Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"
Small group instruction	9	Large group instruction	30
Library or media center	8	Laboratory science	30
Teacher planning	10	Private testing/ counseling areas	16
Parent support	15	Day care	66
Social and health services	15	Before and after-school care	57
Assessment material storage	24	Assessment material display	19

Technology

Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability	Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability
Computers	18	Television	14
Printers	19	VCR/laser disc	35
Networks	50	Cable TV	27
Modems	55	Conduits	41
Modem lines	44	Fiber optic cable	87
Instructional area phone lines	49	Wiring for communications	32
Power for communications	17		

Average number of students per computer: 15

Figure XLII.3: Reported Federal Mandates Spending

Money Reported Needed and Spent on Federal Mandates in the Last 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending		Spending not needed	No money spent
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	45	17	21	17
Accessibility for the disabled	33	10	24	32
All mandates(b)	55	18	14	13

(a)For those schools reporting spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $43,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $67,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $6,000; accessibility for the disabled, $6,000; all federal mandates, $12,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Money Estimated Needed for Federal Mandates in the Next 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending needed		Spending not needed	Unknown
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	24	4	42	30
Accessibility for the disabled	25	14	38	23
All mandates(b)	44	15	19	23

(a)For those schools reporting anticipated spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $72,000; accessibility for the disabled, $124,000; all federal mandates, $177,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $10,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $50,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Appendix XLIII

State Profile: Rhode Island

Figure XLIII.1: General Context and State Role

General Context

Number of schools	320
Total enrollment on or about Oct. 1, 1993	145,000
State revenue for K-12 education, 1993-94	
Total	$414,045,000
Per student	$2,857
State funding for K-12 school facilities, 1993-94	
Total	$17,008,435
Per student	$117
Number of SEA facilities-related staff (FTEs)	0.25
Other state agencies involved in school facilities: State Fire Marshal's Office, Department of Labor-Division of Occupational Safety and Health Agency, Department of Health, Department of Administration-Building Code Commission and Office of Handicapped Accessibility	

Percent of schools reporting at least one on-site building in indequate condition	
Original building	29
Attached or detached permanent addition	14
Temporary building	0
Percent of schools reporting a need to upgrade or repair on-site buildings to good overall condition	81
Reported range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition	$50 to $8,000,000

State's Role in Facilities

Financial Assistance

Rhode Island reimburses LEAs for debt service on capital construction projects. To qualify for aid, projects must go through a state-level review process to determine the necessity of construction. Once projects are approved, LEAs can request reimbursement beginning the fiscal year after project completion. The rate of reimbursement is based on the wealth per pupil of the LEA relative to that of the state as a whole, with the average statewide reimbursement rate being 38 percent. The state also provides a debt service adjustment for heavily burdened LEAs, although few LEAs have qualified for this entitlement since 1990. An additional 4 percent is available for regional LEAs undertaking renovation projects and for projects for which 75 percent of the cost is for energy conservation, asbestos removal, and/or handicapped access.

Technical Assistance

With only 0.25 full-time-equivalent positions devoted to facilities, the Department of Education provides limited technical assistance. The staff person provides guidance and responds to questions on the reimbursement process and shares copies of construction plans and materials with LEAs planning projects. The Department also performs minimal compliance activities. It reviews and approves plans against education specifications and square footage guidelines. It also reviews whether core facilities are sufficient to support enrollment, and it is responsible for obtaining written assurances from LEAs that all plans have been approved by appropriate state and local agencies.

Facilities Information

On the basis of an inventory developed in 1989, Rhode Island has baseline data on its school plant statewide. The inventory includes, among other things, square footage, age, construction type, primary use of the building, and grades housed. The Department also asked LEAs to rate the adequacy of the site; fire safety; and heating, ventilation, and air conditioning and electrical systems. The inventory was updated once, in 1990.

Figure XLIII.2: Extent of Reported Facilities Needs

Percent of Schools With Inadequate Facilities

	Percent of schools
Schools with at least one inadequate building of any type (original, addition, or temporary)	29
Schools with at least one inadequate building feature	61
Schools with at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor	75
Schools with (1) at least one inadequate building, and (2) one inadequate building feature	29

Building Features

Building feature	Percent of schools with inadequate features
Roofs	23
Framing, floors, foundations	26
Exterior walls, windows, etc.	35
Interior finishes	19
Plumbing	27
Heating, ventilation, air conditioning	35
Electrical power	34
Electrical lighting	34
Life-safety codes	14

Environment

Factor	Percent of schools with unsatisfactory factors
Lighting	25
Heating	26
Ventilation	29
Indoor air quality	30
Acoustics	39
Space flexibility	64
Energy efficiency	40
Physical security	35

Percent of schools with air conditioning in classrooms: 6

Facilities Needs for Educational Reform

Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"	Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"
Small group instruction	11	Large group instruction	43
Library or media center	26	Laboratory science	46
Teacher planning	15	Private testing/ counseling areas	35
Parent support	39	Day care	78
Social and health services	32	Before and after-school care	63
Assessment material storage	38	Assessment material display	30

Technology

Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability	Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability
Computers	37	Television	24
Printers	43	VCR/laser disc	41
Networks	49	Cable TV	17
Modems	67	Conduits	74
Modem lines	52	Fiber optic cable	91
Instructional area phone lines	67	Wiring for communications	64
Power for communications	45		

Average number of students per computer: 22

Figure XLIII.3: Reported Federal Mandates Spending

Money Reported Needed and Spent on Federal Mandates in the Last 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending		Spending not needed	No money spent
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	39	20	28	13
Accessibility for the disabled	38	15	29	17
All mandates(b)	49	24	16	11

(a)For those schools reporting spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $43,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $67,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $6,000; accessibility for the disabled, $6,000; all federal mandates, $12,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Money Estimated Needed for Federal Mandates in the Next 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending needed		Spending not needed	Unknown
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	31	19	31	19
Accessibility for the disabled	28	12	40	20
All mandates(b)	48	18	15	19

(a)For those schools reporting anticipated spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $72,000; accessibility for the disabled, $124,000; all federal mandates, $177,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $10,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $50,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

State Profile: South Carolina

Figure XLIV.1: General Context and State Role

General Context

Number of schools	1,130
Total enrollment on or about Oct. 1, 1993	634,000
State revenue for K-12 education, 1993-94	
Total	$1,467,922,000
Per student	$2,314
State funding for K-12 school facilities, 1993-94	
Total	$25,807,048
Per student	$41
Number of SEA facilities-related staff (FTEs)	6
Other state agencies involved in school facilities: State Fire Marshal, Department of Health and Environmental Control	

Percent of schools reporting at least one on-site building in indequate condition	
Original building	21
Attached or detached permanent addition	14
Temporary building	29
Percent of schools reporting a need to upgrade or repair on-site buildings to good overall condition	78
Reported range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition	$500 to $12,800,000

State's Role in Facilities

Financial Assistance	South Carolina provides financial assistance to LEAs for school construction through two programs. One provides each LEA with a flat rate of $15 per kindergarten student and $30 per student in grades 1 through 12. The second program, part of the state's Education Improvement Act passed in 1984, provides funding to each LEA using a formula that considers LEA ability to pay. Use of the funding is limited to projects directly related to the instructional program.
Technical Assistance	Upon LEA request, Department of Education staff provide technical assistance such as conducting building surveys, assessing building condition, and determining the amount of work needed to bring buildings to code. They also develop guidance on cost containment and school design considerations and routinely write informational pieces on facilities maintenance. They review and approve building plans for compliance with education specifications and building codes for all projects, regardless of the involvement of state funding. They also review and approve building sites, inspect construction, and issue occupancy certificates.
Facilities Information	In 1993, the Department conducted a one-time study of the condition of school buildings to establish the level of statewide need. The study used a combination of existing capital improvement studies submitted by LEAs, state-conducted assessments, and assessments conducted by LEA architectural staffs.

Figure XLIV.2: Extent of Reported Facilities Needs

Percent of Schools With Inadequate Facilities

	Percent of schools
Schools with at least one inadequate building of any type (original, addition, or temporary)	37
Schools with at least one inadequate building feature	52
Schools with at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor	66
Schools with (1) at least one inadequate building, and (2) one inadequate building feature	29

Building Features

Building feature	Percent of schools with inadequate features
Roofs	28
Framing, floors, foundations	21
Exterior walls, windows, etc.	24
Interior finishes	26
Plumbing	28
Heating, ventilation, air conditioning	25
Electrical power	24
Electrical lighting	22
Life-safety codes	14

Environment

Factor	Percent of schools with unsatisfactory factors
Lighting	7
Heating	13
Ventilation	18
Indoor air quality	19
Acoustics	23
Space flexibility	54
Energy efficiency	29
Physical security	25

Percent of schools with air conditioning in classrooms: 100

Facilities Needs for Educational Reform

Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"	Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"
Small group instruction	7	Large group instruction	33
Library or media center	2	Laboratory science	48
Teacher planning	14	Private testing/ counseling areas	18
Parent support	19	Day care	83
Social and health services	30	Before and after-school care	64
Assessment material storage	30	Assessment material display	19

Technology

Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability	Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability
Computers	33	Television	6
Printers	35	VCR/laser disc	25
Networks	56	Cable TV	30
Modems	55	Conduits	63
Modem lines	50	Fiber optic cable	87
Instructional area phone lines	62	Wiring for communications	41
Power for communications	33		

Average number of students per computer: 12

Figure XLIV.3: Reported Federal Mandates Spending

Money Reported Needed and Spent on Federal Mandates in the Last 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending			
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)	Spending not needed	No money spent
Asbestos	44	6	26	23
Accessibility for the disabled	36	5	30	29
All mandates(b)	58	7	19	16

(a)For those schools reporting spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $43,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $67,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $6,000; accessibility for the disabled, $6,000; all federal mandates, $12,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Money Estimated Needed for Federal Mandates in the Next 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending needed			
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)	Spending not needed	Unknown
Asbestos	36	4	43	17
Accessibility for the disabled	35	6	37	22
All mandates(b)	50	7	16	28

(a)For those schools reporting anticipated spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $72,000; accessibility for the disabled, $124,000; all federal mandates, $177,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $10,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $50,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

State Profile: South Dakota

Figure XLV.1: General Context and State Role

General Context

Number of schools	764
Total enrollment on or about Oct. 1, 1993	135,000
State revenue for K-12 education, 1993-94	
Total	$165,428,000
Per student	$1,223
State funding for K-12 school facilities, 1993-94	
Total	No assistance provided
Per student	
Number of facilities-related staff (FTEs) in State Fire Marshal's Office (lead agency)	4
Other state agencies involved in school facilities: Department of Education and Cultural Affairs, Department of Environment and Natural Resources	

Percent of schools reporting at least one on-site building in indequate condition	
Original building	20
Attached or detached permanent addition	12
Temporary building	8
Percent of schools reporting a need to upgrade or repair on-site buildings to good overall condition	78
Reported range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition	$200 to $10,100,000

State's Role in Facilities

Financial Assistance

South Dakota does not provide financial assistance for facilities.

Technical Assistance

In South Dakota, the State Fire Marshal's Office is responsible for school facilities at the state level. Before 1994, these responsibilities were shared with the Department of Education and Cultural Affairs. The Fire Marshal's Office provides some technical assistance to LEAs. It responds to district questions on compliance with various building and life/safety codes and provides training to district personnel on such topics as handling hazardous materials, safety compliance, and building evacuation. The Fire Marshal's Office also reviews and approves all renovation and new construction plans for compliance with building and life/safety codes and is responsible for inspecting all schools every 2 years.

Facilities Information

The State Fire Marshal's Office maintains computerized records of its inspections but does not gather information on the physical condition of buildings.

Figure XLV.2: Extent of Reported Facilities Needs

Percent of Schools With Inadequate Facilities

	Percent of schools
Schools with at least one inadequate building of any type (original, addition, or temporary)	21
Schools with at least one inadequate building feature	45
Schools with at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor	50
Schools with (1) at least one inadequate building, and (2) one inadequate building feature	19

Building Features

Building feature	Percent of schools with inadequate features
Roofs	26
Framing, floors, foundations	17
Exterior walls, windows, etc.	22
Interior finishes	22
Plumbing	25
Heating, ventilation, air conditioning	29
Electrical power	21
Electrical lighting	16
Life-safety codes	22

Environment

Factor	Percent of schools with unsatisfactory factors
Lighting	10
Heating	15
Ventilation	26
Indoor air quality	20
Acoustics	24
Space flexibility	38
Energy efficiency	30
Physical security	11

Percent of schools with air conditioning in classrooms: 11

Facilities Needs for Educational Reform

Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"	Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"
Small group instruction	9	Large group instruction	29
Library or media center	12	Laboratory science	29
Teacher planning	10	Private testing/ counseling areas	18
Parent support	19	Day care	88
Social and health services	26	Before and after-school care	78
Assessment material storage	26	Assessment material display	20

Technology

Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability	Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability
Computers	10	Television	8
Printers	10	VCR/laser disc	22
Networks	37	Cable TV	14
Modems	37	Conduits	43
Modem lines	35	Fiber optic cable	70
Instructional area phone lines	42	Wiring for communications	23
Power for communications	15		

Average number of students per computer: 9

Figure XLV.3: Reported Federal Mandates Spending

Money Reported Needed and Spent on Federal Mandates in the Last 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending		Spending not needed	No money spent
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	53	8	32	7
Accessibility for the disabled	34	8	36	23
All mandates(b)	60	12	18	10

(a)For those schools reporting spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $43,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $67,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $6,000; accessibility for the disabled, $6,000; all federal mandates, $12,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Money Estimated Needed for Federal Mandates in the Next 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending needed		Spending not needed	Unknown
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	40	2	37	20
Accessibility for the disabled	36	8	23	34
All mandates(b)	52	8	13	28

(a)For those schools reporting anticipated spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $72,000; accessibility for the disabled, $124,000; all federal mandates, $177,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $10,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $50,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Appendix XLVI

State Profile: Tennessee

Figure XLVI.1: General Context and State Role

General Context

Number of schools	1,302
Total enrollment on or about Oct. 1, 1993	875,000
State revenue for K-12 education, 1993-94	
Total	$1,733,946,000
Per student	$2,023
State funding for K-12 school facilities, 1993-94	
Total	Data not provided
Per student	
Number of SEA facilities-related staff (FTEs)	0
Other state agencies involved in school facilities: State Fire Marshal's Office, Health Department	

Percent of schools reporting at least one on-site building in indequate condition	
Original building	19
Attached or detached permanent addition	11
Temporary building	14
Percent of schools reporting a need to upgrade or repair on-site buildings to good overall condition	75
Reported range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition	$500 to $100,500,000

State's Role in Facilities

Financial Assistance	Tennessee provides funding for school facilities through a capital outlay component of its basic education support program. Funding formulas generate each LEA's capital outlay need on the basis of the LEA's average daily membership and on square footage costs. Each LEA contributes a proportionate share of this amount on the basis of its local fiscal capacity, with the state funding 50 percent of the total statewide need.
Technical Assistance	The Department of Education has no staff dedicated to school facilities issues and provides no facilities-related technical assistance to LEAs. Local school systems are responsible for complying with city, county, and state codes and regulations regarding planning of new buildings, alterations, and safety. The Department does not review building plans and specifications (this is done by the State Fire Marshal's Office). However, the Department is responsible for reviewing such documents for any projects addressing accessibility for disabled children to ensure that federal requirements are met.
Facilities Information	State officials reported they collect limited or no information on facilities.

Figure XLVI.2: Extent of Reported Facilities Needs

Percent of Schools With Inadequate Facilities

	Percent of schools
Schools with at least one inadequate building of any type (original, addition, or temporary)	27
Schools with at least one inadequate building feature	56
Schools with at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor	64
Schools with (1) at least one inadequate building, and (2) one inadequate building feature	25

Building Features

Building feature	Percent of schools with inadequate features
Roofs	22
Framing, floors, foundations	10
Exterior walls, windows, etc.	13
Interior finishes	11
Plumbing	21
Heating, ventilation, air conditioning	36
Electrical power	18
Electrical lighting	16
Life-safety codes	21

Environment

Factor	Percent of schools with unsatisfactory factors
Lighting	8
Heating	17
Ventilation	19
Indoor air quality	16
Acoustics	22
Space flexibility	49
Energy efficiency	37
Physical security	28

Percent of schools with air conditioning in classrooms: 95

Facilities Needs for Educational Reform

Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"	Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"
Small group instruction	8	Large group instruction	25
Library or media center	8	Laboratory science	44
Teacher planning	8	Private testing/ counseling areas	23
Parent support	18	Day care	79
Social and health services	41	Before and after-school care	52
Assessment material storage	19	Assessment material display	22

Technology

Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability	Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability
Computers	20	Television	7
Printers	23	VCR/laser disc	37
Networks	48	Cable TV	27
Modems	63	Conduits	58
Modem lines	66	Fiber optic cable	94
Instructional area phone lines	69	Wiring for communications	39
Power for communications	25		

Average number of students per computer: 19

Figure XLVI.3: Reported Federal Mandates Spending

Money Reported Needed and Spent on Federal Mandates in the Last 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending		Spending not needed	No money spent
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	38	14	26	22
Accessibility for the disabled	28	7	26	39
All mandates(b)	54	15	17	15

(a)For those schools reporting spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $43,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $67,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $6,000; accessibility for the disabled, $6,000; all federal mandates, $12,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Money Estimated Needed for Federal Mandates in the Next 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending needed		Spending not needed	Unknown
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	37	4	41	19
Accessibility for the disabled	23	10	33	34
All mandates(b)	47	10	16	27

(a)For those schools reporting anticipated spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $72,000; accessibility for the disabled, $124,000; all federal mandates, $177,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $10,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $50,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

State Profile: Texas

Figure XLVII.1: General Context and State Role

General Context

Number of schools	6,184
Total enrollment on or about Oct. 1, 1993	3,536,000
State revenue for K-12 education, 1993-94	
Total	$8,291,150,000
Per student	$2,345
State funding for K-12 school facilities, 1993-94	
Total	No assistance provided
Per student	
Number of SEA facilities-related staff (FTEs)	1
Other state agencies involved in school facilities: Commission on Fire Protection, Department of Health, Natural Resource Conservation Commission, Department of Licensing and Regulation, Comptroller of Public Accounts, Department of Protective and Regulatory Services, Attorney General	

Percent of schools reporting at least one on-site building in indequate condition	
Original building	23
Attached or detached permanent addition	13
Temporary building	13
Percent of schools reporting a need to upgrade or repair on-site buildings to good overall condition	76
Reported range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition	$375 to $18,000,000

State's Role in Facilities

Financial Assistance	In 1995, the Texas legislature authorized a state school facilities funding program as part of major revisions to the state education code. An appropriation of $170 million for the current 2-year budget period (1995-97) was made and LEA eligibility for aid is based on formulas designed to assist those districts with lower wealth and high property taxes and tax debt. Most districts currently receiving aid are small and rural, with growing enrollment. Code revisions also encourage alternative construction strategies, such as competitive bids, sealed proposals, and catalog purchases, as well as purchasing contracts if they provide LEAs with the best facilities value.
Technical Assistance	The Education Agency provides information and limited training on facilities regulations, design, planning, construction, and operations, as well as on financial, legal, architectural, and engineering issues. The agency also oversees a state requirement that, for schools built after 1992, LEAs must certify that the school meets state standards, including space requirements, educational adequacy, and construction quality on the basis of building codes and state and national regulations.
Facilities Information	In 1992, Texas conducted a legislatively mandated study of the condition of all school structures and building systems. Information was gathered through site inspections carried out primarily by architects and engineers.

Figure XLVII.2: Extent of Reported Facilities Needs

Percent of Schools With Inadequate Facilities

	Percent of schools
Schools with at least one inadequate building of any type (original, addition, or temporary)	27
Schools with at least one inadequate building feature	46
Schools with at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor	60
Schools with (1) at least one inadequate building, and (2) one inadequate building feature	23

Building Features

Building feature	Percent of schools with inadequate features
Roofs	23
Framing, floors, foundations	15
Exterior walls, windows, etc.	16
Interior finishes	18
Plumbing	26
Heating, ventilation, air conditioning	26
Electrical power	18
Electrical lighting	18
Life-safety codes	16

Environment

Factor	Percent of schools with unsatisfactory factors
Lighting	13
Heating	14
Ventilation	16
Indoor air quality	12
Acoustics	21
Space flexibility	44
Energy efficiency	35
Physical security	18

Percent of schools with air conditioning in classrooms: 98

Facilities Needs for Educational Reform

Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"	Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"
Small group instruction	2	Large group instruction	32
Library or media center	9	Laboratory science	25
Teacher planning	5	Private testing/ counseling areas	14
Parent support	18	Day care	74
Social and health services	18	Before and after-school care	50
Assessment material storage	19	Assessment material display	17

Technology

Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability	Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability
Computers	13	Television	9
Printers	16	VCR/laser disc	17
Networks	31	Cable TV	32
Modems	39	Conduits	46
Modem lines	38	Fiber optic cable	83
Instructional area phone lines	44	Wiring for communications	29
Power for communications	22		

Average number of students per computer: 11

Figure XLVII.3: Reported Federal Mandates Spending

Money Reported Needed and Spent on Federal Mandates in the Last 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending		Spending not needed	No money spent
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	42	7	33	18
Accessibility for the disabled	52	8	26	14
All mandates(b)	59	10	19	12

(a)For those schools reporting spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $43,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $67,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $6,000; accessibility for the disabled, $6,000; all federal mandates, $12,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Money Estimated Needed for Federal Mandates in the Next 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending needed		Spending not needed	Unknown
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	29	10	43	17
Accessibility for the disabled	44	7	27	22
All mandates(b)	48	11	20	20

(a)For those schools reporting anticipated spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $72,000; accessibility for the disabled, $124,000; all federal mandates, $177,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $10,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $50,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

State Profile: Utah

Figure XLVIII.1: General Context and State Role

General Context

Number of schools	716
Total enrollment on or about Oct. 1, 1993	469,000
State revenue for K-12 education, 1993-94	
Total	$981,014,000
Per student	$2,093
State funding for K-12 school facilities, 1993-94	
Total	$9,612,055
Per student	$21
Number of SEA facilities-related staff (FTEs)	1.25
Other state agencies involved in school facilities: State Fire Marshal, State Health Department	

Percent of schools reporting at least one on-site building in indequate condition	
Original building	34
Attached or detached permanent addition	22
Temporary building	3
Percent of schools reporting a need to upgrade or repair on-site buildings to good overall condition	91
Reported range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition	$500 to $20,779,818

State's Role in Facilities

Financial Assistance

Utah has three facilities funding programs providing LEAs with assistance for renovation, remodeling, additions, new buildings, land purchase, and debt service. Two of the three funding programs provide grants; the third program provides no-interest loans. Only districts below the average assessed property value per student are eligible for state funding. Additionally, districts must have exhausted alternatives to construction, such as year-round use of facilities, extended class days, and portable classrooms.

Technical Assistance

The Department of Education provides LEAs with guidelines on size and use of facilities and assists them in developing 5-year facilities plans. It also assists LEAs in developing comprehensive emergency management plans for natural disasters and preparedness planning for fires and chemical spills. The Department reviews architectural plans and makes recommendations on educational specifications such as space needs.

Facilities Information

The Department collects information on the square footage of schools, the number of occupants, and (for insurance purposes) estimated replacement costs. Districts update the information annually and also when building or remodeling changes occur. The Department does not collect information on the condition of facilities.

Figure XLVIII.2: Extent of Reported Facilities Needs

Percent of Schools With Inadequate Facilities

	Percent of schools
Schools with at least one inadequate building of any type (original, addition, or temporary)	34
Schools with at least one inadequate building feature	62
Schools with at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor	72
Schools with (1) at least one inadequate building, and (2) one inadequate building feature	33

Building Features

Building feature	Percent of schools with inadequate features
Roofs	32
Framing, floors, foundations	34
Exterior walls, windows, etc.	21
Interior finishes	14
Plumbing	33
Heating, ventilation, air conditioning	44
Electrical power	25
Electrical lighting	35
Life-safety codes	26

Environment

Factor	Percent of schools with unsatisfactory factors
Lighting	14
Heating	22
Ventilation	34
Indoor air quality	21
Acoustics	18
Space flexibility	52
Energy efficiency	40
Physical security	16

Percent of schools with air conditioning in classrooms: 34

Facilities Needs for Educational Reform

Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"	Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"
Small group instruction	14	Large group instruction	35
Library or media center	25	Laboratory science	40
Teacher planning	22	Private testing/ counseling areas	34
Parent support	29	Day care	75
Social and health services	25	Before and after-school care	74
Assessment material storage	35	Assessment material display	31

Technology

Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability	Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability
Computers	7	Television	5
Printers	8	VCR/laser disc	22
Networks	29	Cable TV	39
Modems	54	Conduits	55
Modem lines	71	Fiber optic cable	93
Instructional area phone lines	78	Wiring for communications	39
Power for communications	27		

Average number of students per computer: 12

Figure XLVIII.3: Reported Federal Mandates Spending

Money Reported Needed and Spent on Federal Mandates in the Last 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending			
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)	Spending not needed	No money spent
Asbestos	60	5	20	16
Accessibility for the disabled	64	4	12	20
All mandates(b)	76	9	2	14

(a)For those schools reporting spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $43,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $67,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $6,000; accessibility for the disabled, $6,000; all federal mandates, $12,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Money Estimated Needed for Federal Mandates in the Next 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending needed			
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)	Spending not needed	Unknown
Asbestos	59	6	24	11
Accessibility for the disabled	72	11	13	4
All mandates(b)	76	12	1	10

(a)For those schools reporting anticipated spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $72,000; accessibility for the disabled, $124,000; all federal mandates, $177,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $10,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $50,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

State Profile: Vermont

Figure XLIX.1: General Context and State Role

General Context

Number of schools	320
Total enrollment on or about Oct. 1, 1993	101,000
State revenue for K-12 education, 1993-94	
Total	$232,411,000
Per student	$2,306
State funding for K-12 school facilities, 1993-94	
Total	$16,400,000
Per student	$163
Number of SEA facilities-related staff (FTEs)	2
Other state agencies involved in school facilities: Agency of Natural Resources, Department of Labor and Industry, Agency for Historic Preservation, Department of Public Service, Department of Agriculture, Agency of Transportation, Department of Health	

Percent of schools reporting at least one on-site building in indequate condition	
Original building	19
Attached or detached permanent addition	14
Temporary building	18
Percent of schools reporting a need to upgrade or repair on-site buildings to good overall condition	82
Reported range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition	$100 to $7.573,032

State's Role in Facilities

Financial Assistance

Vermont's school construction program is in a period of transition. In March 1996, the state repealed all statutes and rules governing the construction program and funding for new projects, as it began considering ways to deal with escalating construction costs. If new laws are not enacted by September 1996, all repealed rules are to be reenacted. As of May 1996, new legislation had passed the General Assembly and was pending the governor's signature.

Before the repeal, Vermont awarded school construction aid for projects meeting eligibility requirements and demonstrating urgent need as determined by Department of Education criteria. Except for emergencies, projects were funded on a first-come, first-served basis until available funds were exhausted. Under the new legislation, approved projects would be prioritized by rules established by the State Board of Education. The new legislation also targets funding towards LEAs with less ability to pay. Before the repeal, the state provided 30 percent of the cost for most projects. The new legislation awards LEAs 0 to 30 percent aid based on their property wealth using the same funding categories as those used in the basic foundation funding program plus a sliding scale. State aid for approved vocational education projects, formerly 100 percent, would be halted by the new legislation. Finally, before the repeal, Vermont awarded debt service aid to LEAs eligible for foundation funding at the same percentage share provided in the general state aid formula. The new legislation caps the reimburesment rate at 64 percent.

Technical Assistance

Staff of the Department of Education provide assistance to LEAs through all phases of construction. Most of the assistance is individualized, but Department staff have also conducted some workshops. Before the repeal, Department staff also reviewed architectural plans for accuracy and compliance with locally developed educational specifications and worked with the Department of Labor and Industry to ensure compliance with building codes.

Facilities Information

The Department has periodically surveyed LEA superintendents about anticipated construction projects and their estimated costs but does not collect information specifically about the condition of school buildings.

Figure XLIX.2: Extent of Reported Facilities Needs

Percent of Schools With Inadequate Facilities

	Percent of schools
Schools with at least one inadequate building of any type (original, addition, or temporary)	21
Schools with at least one inadequate building feature	53
Schools with at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor	58
Schools with (1) at least one inadequate building, and (2) one inadequate building feature	20

Building Features

Building feature	Percent of schools with inadequate features
Roofs	21
Framing, floors, foundations	9
Exterior walls, windows, etc.	18
Interior finishes	20
Plumbing	19
Heating, ventilation, air conditioning	40
Electrical power	20
Electrical lighting	21
Life-safety codes	17

Environment

Factor	Percent of schools with unsatisfactory factors
Lighting	10
Heating	23
Ventilation	32
Indoor air quality	25
Acoustics	23
Space flexibility	47
Energy efficiency	37
Physical security	23

Percent of schools with air conditioning in classrooms: 1

Facilities Needs for Educational Reform

Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"	Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"
Small group instruction	10	Large group instruction	41
Library or media center	14	Laboratory science	39
Teacher planning	22	Private testing/ counseling areas	34
Parent support	23	Day care	87
Social and health services	34	Before and after-school care	55
Assessment material storage	37	Assessment material display	33

Technology

Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability	Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability
Computers	33	Television	10
Printers	32	VCR/laser disc	38
Networks	66	Cable TV	58
Modems	56	Conduits	69
Modem lines	61	Fiber optic cable	96
Instructional area phone lines	56	Wiring for communications	48
Power for communications	26		

Average number of students per computer: 17

Figure XLIX.3: Reported Federal Mandates Spending

Money Reported Needed and Spent on Federal Mandates in the Last 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending			
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)	Spending not needed	No money spent
Asbestos	36	10	26	28
Accessibility for the disabled	28	8	34	29
All mandates(b)	54	11	16	19

(a)For those schools reporting spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $43,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $67,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $6,000; accessibility for the disabled, $6,000; all federal mandates, $12,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Money Estimated Needed for Federal Mandates in the Next 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending needed			
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)	Spending not needed	Unknown
Asbestos	16	1	63	19
Accessibility for the disabled	36	3	52	9
All mandates(b)	54	3	27	15

(a)For those schools reporting anticipated spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $72,000; accessibility for the disabled, $124,000; all federal mandates, $177,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $10,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $50,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

State Profile: Virginia

Figure L.1: General Context and State Role

General Context

Number of schools	1,785
Total enrollment on or about Oct. 1, 1993	1,045,000
State revenue for K-12 education, 1993-94	
Total	$1,884,648,000
Per student	$1,803
State funding for K-12 school facilities, 1993-94	
Total	$108,800,000
Per student	$104
Number of SEA facilities-related staff (FTEs)	4
Other state agencies involved in school facilities:	
Department of the Treasury	

Percent of schools reporting at least one on-site building in indequate condition	
Original building	21
Attached or detached permanent addition	16
Temporary building	11
Percent of schools reporting a need to upgrade or repair on-site buildings to good overall condition	81
Reported range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition	$1,000 to $26,128,000

State's Role in Facilities

Financial Assistance

Virginia has two state loan programs for school facilities. The Virginia Public School Authority is a bond bank that issues about $100 million in bonds annually to LEAs that lack ready access to low-cost financing. It sells bonds on the public market and uses the proceeds to purchase general obligation bonds from LEAs. LEAs pay the Authority's interest rate plus a small percentage to cover administrative costs. A second loan source is the Literary Fund, funded primarily from fines, forfeitures, unclaimed property, and repayments of prior loans. LEAs may borrow up to $5 million at an interest rate that is based on the LEA's ability to pay. Low-wealth districts receive priority for funding. In addition to these loan programs, Virginia provides grant assistance to LEAs for maintenance projects as part of its basic education support program. The state's share of a $5 per pupil allocation is based on the LEA's ability to pay. LEAs can use the allocation for maintenance needs or debt service.

Technical Assistance

The Department of Education has three architects and a support technician who provide technical advice to LEAs, conduct workshops on such topics as state and federal health and safety requirements, conduct research, and prepare long-range capital improvement plans for LEAs. The Department is also responsible for establishing minimum standards for public school construction, such as classroom size and equipment needs. However, Department staff perform few compliance activities. LEAs submit copies of final building plans, but the Department does not review them.

Facilities Information

In 1991 and 1993, the Department conducted a survey to measure present and future facility needs. The survey collected summary information at the district level on the number of schools experiencing various facility problems such as overcrowding and structural concerns. The survey also asked for LEA estimates of capital improvement, deferred maintenance, and anticipated maintenance needs. In addition to the survey data, the SEA also maintains records of all construction projects dating back to the 1950s. It also collects and publishes cost data on new buildings and renovations every year.

Figure L.2: Extent of Reported Facilities Needs

Percent of Schools With Inadequate Facilities

	Percent of schools
Schools with at least one inadequate building of any type (original, addition, or temporary)	27
Schools with at least one inadequate building feature	60
Schools with at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor	58
Schools with (1) at least one inadequate building, and (2) one inadequate building feature	26

Building Features

Building feature	Percent of schools with inadequate features
Roofs	32
Framing, floors, foundations	21
Exterior walls, windows, etc.	25
Interior finishes	18
Plumbing	32
Heating, ventilation, air conditioning	35
Electrical power	24
Electrical lighting	24
Life-safety codes	18

Environment

Factor	Percent of schools with unsatisfactory factors
Lighting	14
Heating	17
Ventilation	22
Indoor air quality	20
Acoustics	24
Space flexibility	38
Energy efficiency	36
Physical security	21

Percent of schools with air conditioning in classrooms: 78

Facilities Needs for Educational Reform

Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"	Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"
Small group instruction	10	Large group instruction	32
Library or media center	14	Laboratory science	41
Teacher planning	19	Private testing/ counseling areas	19
Parent support	31	Day care	88
Social and health services	25	Before and after-school care	57
Assessment material storage	38	Assessment material display	36

Technology

Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability	Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability
Computers	31	Television	4
Printers	38	VCR/laser disc	37
Networks	56	Cable TV	18
Modems	54	Conduits	58
Modem lines	53	Fiber optic cable	94
Instructional area phone lines	56	Wiring for communications	36
Power for communications	30		

Average number of students per computer: 13

Figure L.3: Reported Federal Mandates Spending

Money Reported Needed and Spent on Federal Mandates in the Last 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending			
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)	Spending not needed	No money spent
Asbestos	43	6	23	28
Accessibility for the disabled	55	5	13	27
All mandates(b)	81	10	4	5

(a)For those schools reporting spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $43,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $67,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $6,000; accessibility for the disabled, $6,000; all federal mandates, $12,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Money Estimated Needed for Federal Mandates in the Next 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending needed			
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)	Spending not needed	Unknown
Asbestos	25	9	41	24
Accessibility for the disabled	50	11	21	17
All mandates(b)	60	13	9	19

(a)For those schools reporting anticipated spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $72,000; accessibility for the disabled, $124,000; all federal mandates, $177,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $10,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $50,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

State Profile: Washington

Figure LI.1: General Context and State Role

General Context

Number of schools	1,860
Total enrollment on or about Oct. 1, 1993	920,000
State revenue for K-12 education, 1993-94	
Total	$4,001,741,000
Per student	$4,350
State funding for K-12 school facilities, 1993-94	
Total	$137,600,000
Per student	$150
Number of SEA facilities-related staff (FTEs)	7
Other state agencies involved in school facilities: State Fire Marshal, State Department of Health-Safe Schools Program, State Department of Labor and Industries	

Percent of schools reporting at least one on-site building in indequate condition	
Original building	38
Attached or detached permanent addition	17
Temporary building	25
Percent of schools reporting a need to upgrade or repair on-site buildings to good overall condition	89
Reported range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition	$300 to $60,000,000

State's Role in Facilities

Financial Assistance Washington state provides funding assistance for school construction and major renovation as an entitlement to eligible schools. Project eligibility is based on the age and condition of the building as well as enrollment growth. The amount of funding LEAs receive ranges from 20 to 90 percent of project construction costs and is based on assessed real property values divided by the number of students in the school district. A major source of state funding is timber sales from state lands dedicated to that use as part of the 1889 common school trust land grant.

Technical Assistance The SEA school facilities section staff provide facilities information to school districts and other state and federal agencies. The section also reviews all state-assisted school construction projects to ensure compliance with state laws--for example, paying appropriate wages to construction workers or using minority- and female-owned contractors.

Facilities Information The SEA collects districtwide inventory and condition information when LEAs apply for state funding assistance. Information collection is ongoing and updates take place, at a minimum, each time a LEA requests state assistance. The information includes a building condition assessment that rates a school's interior, exterior, systems, and safety. The assessment assigns scores using weighted categories based on repair or replacement costs. These scores are used to establish the annual project priority list for the distribution of state funds.

Figure LI.2: Extent of Reported Facilities Needs

Percent of Schools With Inadequate Facilities

	Percent of schools
Schools with at least one inadequate building of any type (original, addition, or temporary)	44
Schools with at least one inadequate building feature	60
Schools with at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor	74
Schools with (1) at least one inadequate building, and (2) one inadequate building feature	38

Building Features

Building feature	Percent of schools with inadequate features
Roofs	32
Framing, floors, foundations	21
Exterior walls, windows, etc.	34
Interior finishes	31
Plumbing	39
Heating, ventilation, air conditioning	52
Electrical power	36
Electrical lighting	38
Life-safety codes	36

Environment

Factor	Percent of schools with unsatisfactory factors
Lighting	24
Heating	30
Ventilation	42
Indoor air quality	32
Acoustics	40
Space flexibility	65
Energy efficiency	47
Physical security	35

Percent of schools with air conditioning in classrooms: 32

Facilities Needs for Educational Reform

Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"	Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"
Small group instruction	14	Large group instruction	47
Library or media center	16	Laboratory science	52
Teacher planning	16	Private testing/ counseling areas	30
Parent support	30	Day care	75
Social and health services	40	Before and after-school care	67
Assessment material storage	41	Assessment material display	36

Technology

Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability	Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability
Computers	32	Television	15
Printers	40	VCR/laser disc	41
Networks	60	Cable TV	35
Modems	62	Conduits	61
Modem lines	61	Fiber optic cable	86
Instructional area phone lines	66	Wiring for communications	47
Power for communications	35		

Average number of students per computer: 14

Figure LI.3: Reported Federal Mandates Spending

Money Reported Needed and Spent on Federal Mandates in the Last 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending			
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)	Spending not needed	No money spent
Asbestos	45	10	24	21
Accessibility for the disabled	43	7	24	25
All mandates(b)	58	14	14	13

(a)For those schools reporting spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $43,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $67,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $6,000; accessibility for the disabled, $6,000; all federal mandates, $12,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Money Estimated Needed for Federal Mandates in the Next 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending needed			
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)	Spending not needed	Unknown
Asbestos	29	8	35	28
Accessibility for the disabled	46	11	32	10
All mandates(b)	53	13	16	18

(a)For those schools reporting anticipated spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $72,000; accessibility for the disabled, $124,000; all federal mandates, $177,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $10,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $50,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

State Profile: West Virginia

Figure LII.1: General Context and State Role

General Context

Number of schools	826
Total enrollment on or about Oct. 1, 1993	319,000
State revenue for K-12 education, 1993-94	
Total	$1,217,691,000
Per student	$3,819
State funding for K-12 school facilities, 1993-94	
Total	$0
Per student	$0
Number of facilities-related staff (FTEs) in School Building Authority of West Virginia (lead agency)	10
Other state agencies involved in school facilities: State Fire Marshal's Office, Department of Health and Human Resources, Department of Education, Department of Culture and History	

Percent of schools reporting at least one on-site building in indequate condition	
Original building	40
Attached or detached permanent addition	25
Temporary building	16
Percent of schools reporting a need to upgrade or repair on-site buildings to good overall condition	88
Reported range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition	$10,000 to $14,000,000

State's Role in Facilities

Financial Assistance

West Virginia provides state school construction aid through four programs administered by the School Building Authority of West Virginia, established in 1988 as a separate agency from the Department of Education. Since 1988, $644 million in school construction funds has been generated, of which $506 million has come from the School Building Authority. The largest funding program provides competitive grants to LEAs, with grant proposals evaluated against several criteria, such as how well the project addresses student health and safety and economies of scale. Two smaller programs are tailored to (1) helping LEAs with emergency situations, such as flood or fire damage, and (2) providing funds for statewide projects, such as rewiring schools for modern technology. A fourth program helps LEAs with smaller projects costing between $50,000 and $500,000, such as building health and safety improvements and additional classrooms. To qualify for this program, LEAs must have a comprehensive maintenance program in place. Because of a court decision against the state's method of financing bonds issued by the Building Authority, no money was provided for these programs in fiscal year 1994. Legislation was later passed to dedicate $230 million to begin financing future construction on a pay-as-you-go basis for the next 10 years.

Technical Assistance

Staff of the School Building Authority provide guidance as LEAs go through the facility planning and construction process. They attend job meetings at the LEA to ensure that curriculum requirements are addressed, that the quality of construction is acceptable, and that expenditures stay within budget. They also review and approve building plans for projects using state funds and coordinate other state agencies' review of plans for compliance with building and fire codes and other state requirements.

Facilities Information

Every 10 years, LEAs are required to submit a comprehensive facilities plan, which includes an evaluation of building conditions. A standard rating form is used to evaluate building systems, structures, and curriculum program space. The weighted ratings are based on how well facilities meet state standards compared with other buildings in the state. The evaluation, first conducted in 1990 by personnel trained by the School Building Authority, will be entirely redone in 2000. In the interim, LEAs must re-evaluate facilities whenever they request state funding.

Figure LII.2: Extent of Reported Facilities Needs

Percent of Schools With Inadequate Facilities

	Percent of schools
Schools with at least one inadequate building of any type (original, addition, or temporary)	42
Schools with at least one inadequate building feature	67
Schools with at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor	82
Schools with (1) at least one inadequate building, and (2) one inadequate building feature	41

Building Features

Building feature	Percent of schools with inadequate features
Roofs	26
Framing, floors, foundations	35
Exterior walls, windows, etc.	43
Interior finishes	37
Plumbing	38
Heating, ventilation, air conditioning	57
Electrical power	29
Electrical lighting	36
Life-safety codes	31

Environment

Factor	Percent of schools with unsatisfactory factors
Lighting	24
Heating	34
Ventilation	46
Indoor air quality	31
Acoustics	44
Space flexibility	69
Energy efficiency	58
Physical security	34

Percent of schools with air conditioning in classrooms: 58

Facilities Needs for Educational Reform

Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"	Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"
Small group instruction	19	Large group instruction	50
Library or media center	28	Laboratory science	43
Teacher planning	16	Private testing/ counseling areas	39
Parent support	27	Day care	94
Social and health services	47	Before and after-school care	81
Assessment material storage	40	Assessment material display	39

Technology

Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability	Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability
Computers	16	Television	4
Printers	17	VCR/laser disc	31
Networks	32	Cable TV	14
Modems	57	Conduits	50
Modem lines	52	Fiber optic cable	93
Instructional area phone lines	72	Wiring for communications	36
Power for communications	18		

Average number of students per computer: 13

Figure LII.3: Reported Federal Mandates Spending

Money Reported Needed and Spent on Federal Mandates in the Last 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending		Spending not needed	No money spent
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	55	2	20	24
Accessibility for the disabled	27	7	29	36
All mandates(b)	63	6	8	24

(a)For those schools reporting spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $43,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $67,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $6,000; accessibility for the disabled, $6,000; all federal mandates, $12,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Money Estimated Needed for Federal Mandates in the Next 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending needed		Spending not needed	Unknown
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	24	5	26	45
Accessibility for the disabled	34	8	31	27
All mandates(b)	44	10	12	35

(a)For those schools reporting anticipated spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $72,000; accessibility for the disabled, $124,000; all federal mandates, $177,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $10,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $50,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

State Profile: Wisconsin

Figure LIII.1: General Context and State Roles

General Context

Number of schools	2,250
Total enrollment on or about Oct. 1, 1993	850,000
State revenue for K-12 education, 1993-94	
Total	$2,188,303,000
Per student	$2,575
State funding for K-12 school facilities, 1993-94	
Total	Unknown
Per student	Unknown
Number of SEA facilities-related staff (FTEs)	1
Other state agencies involved in school facilities: Department of Industry, Labor, and Human Relations; Department of Health and Social Services; Department of Natural Resources	

Percent of schools reporting at least one on-site building in indequate condition	
Original building	32
Attached or detached permanent addition	16
Temporary building	5
Percent of schools reporting a need to upgrade or repair on-site buildings to good overall condition	79
Reported range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition	$200 to $7,567,000

State's Role in Facilities

Financial Assistance

Wisconsin does not have a specific funding program devoted to school facilities, but its basic education support program provides reimbursement that can be used for construction expenditures. Under this program, the state provides aid to LEAs for a percentage of their total education costs per student, with higher aid given to LEAs with lower property wealth. Through fiscal year 1995, the aid rate ranged from 0 to 70 percent of LEA education costs; the average was 40 percent. Because of differences in the rate of aid LEAs receive on their expenditures, the Department of Public Instruction cannot determine the precise amount the state reimburses districts for school facility construction.

Technical Assistance

The Department of Education provides limited technical assistance to districts. The staff help district officials interpret the building code and health and safety regulations, present occasional on-site workshops, coordinate referrals to other state agencies, and provide assistance with LEA facility plans. The Department does not receive any copies of architectural plans; these are reviewed by other state agencies.

Facilities Information

The Department has limited information on school facilities and the condition of buildings. On the basis of an inventory developed in 1988, the Department has data on the type of fuel source used in each building and the date of construction. The Department also keeps records of formal citizen complaints filed with the state on the condition of facilities. Department staff along with staff from the Department of Labor, Industry, and Human Relations are responsible for investigating the complaints and may issue orders to LEAs to correct any code violations found. The Department of Labor, Industry, and Human Relations also inspects all schools once every 5 years for compliance with building code regulations. Copies of the inspection reports are routinely provided to the Department of Public Instruction.

Figure LIII.2: Extent of Reported Facilities Needs

Percent of Schools With Inadequate Facilities

	Percent of schools
Schools with at least one inadequate building of any type (original, addition, or temporary)	33
Schools with at least one inadequate building feature	49
Schools with at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor	60
Schools with (1) at least one inadequate building, and (2) one inadequate building feature	32

Building Features

Building feature	Percent of schools with inadequate features
Roofs	18
Framing, floors, foundations	18
Exterior walls, windows, etc.	23
Interior finishes	19
Plumbing	24
Heating, ventilation, air conditioning	28
Electrical power	26
Electrical lighting	18
Life-safety codes	12

Environment

Factor	Percent of schools with unsatisfactory factors
Lighting	10
Heating	14
Ventilation	20
Indoor air quality	13
Acoustics	20
Space flexibility	52
Energy efficiency	38
Physical security	19

Percent of schools with air conditioning in classrooms: 26

Facilities Needs for Educational Reform

Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"	Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"
Small group instruction	15	Large group instruction	32
Library or media center	13	Laboratory science	35
Teacher planning	20	Private testing/ counseling areas	30
Parent support	25	Day care	84
Social and health services	24	Before and after-school care	71
Assessment material storage	24	Assessment material display	18

Technology

Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability	Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability
Computers	22	Television	11
Printers	24	VCR/laser disc	24
Networks	45	Cable TV	20
Modems	45	Conduits	52
Modem lines	46	Fiber optic cable	86
Instructional area phone lines	59	Wiring for communications	36
Power for communications	33		

Average number of students per computer: 11

Figure LIII.3: Reported Federal Mandates Spending

Money Reported Needed and Spent on Federal Mandates in the Last 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending		Spending not needed	No money spent
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	53	13	11	22
Accessibility for the disabled	48	12	16	24
All mandates(b)	68	21	4	7

(a)For those schools reporting spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $43,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $67,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $6,000; accessibility for the disabled, $6,000; all federal mandates, $12,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Money Estimated Needed for Federal Mandates in the Next 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending needed		Spending not needed	Unknown
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)		
Asbestos	40	5	37	18
Accessibility for the disabled	37	20	24	19
All mandates(b)	60	15	6	19

(a)For those schools reporting anticipated spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $72,000; accessibility for the disabled, $124,000; all federal mandates, $177,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $10,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $50,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Appendix LIV

State Profile: Wyoming

Figure LIV.1: General Context and State Role

General Context

Number of schools	402
Total enrollment on or about Oct. 1, 1993	100,000
State revenue for K-12 education, 1993-94	
Total	$351,479,000
Per student	$3504
State funding for K-12 school facilities, 1993-94	
Total	$8,000,000
Per student	$80
Number of SEA facilities-related staff (FTEs)	0.75
Other state agencies involved in school facilities: State Fire Marshal, Department of Environmental Quality, Department of Health	

Percent of schools reporting at least one on-site building in indequate condition	
Original building	18
Attached or detached permanent addition	6
Temporary building	10
Percent of schools reporting a need to upgrade or repair on-site buildings to good overall condition	82
Reported range of amounts needed to upgrade or repair a school to good overall condition	$500 to $16,900,000

State's Role in Facilities

Financial Assistance	Wyoming dedicated federal mineral royalties from school lands to school capital construction several years ago and added state mineral royalties in 1994-95. Funding is expected to be about $13 million per year. Most of the money is made available as grants, but loans can also be provided. To receive funds, LEAs must be bonded to at least 80 percent of capacity, and the taxable wealth is one determinant of the amount of funding that eligible LEAs receive. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction reviews project requests, evaluates them on the basis of factors such as space and instructional needs, and makes recommendations to the State Farm Loan Board, which has final approval. In making decisions about projects, the Superintendent also uses a 1991 inventory of schools, which prioritized 403 capital projects. Another facilities funding program, not used in the past 5 years, provides funding for debt service on district capital construction bonds, targeting LEAs that have passed bonds but have declining tax bases.
Technical Assistance	The Superintendent of Public Instruction's Office provides information to LEAs on facilities requirements and guidance on navigating the state funding process. Staff make occasional site visits at LEA request.
Facilities Information	The 1991 inventory of schools, discussed above as being the source of a prioritized list of projects, was carried out by independent contract inspectors and included detailed information on the condition of structures and building systems. In 1994, the Superintendent of Public Instruction's Office updated the information by having districts note any changes that had occurred. In the future, the Office hopes to carry out an inspection-based study about once every 6 years, with updates 3 years later.

Figure LIV.2: Extent of Reported Facilities Needs

Percent of Schools With Inadequate Facilities

	Percent of schools
Schools with at least one inadequate building of any type (original, addition, or temporary)	24
Schools with at least one inadequate building feature	49
Schools with at least one unsatisfactory environmental factor	68
Schools with (1) at least one inadequate building, and (2) one inadequate building feature	20

Building Features

Building feature	Percent of schools with inadequate features
Roofs	24
Framing, floors, foundations	10
Exterior walls, windows, etc.	18
Interior finishes	14
Plumbing	19
Heating, ventilation, air conditioning	25
Electrical power	19
Electrical lighting	14
Life-safety codes	15

Environment

Factor	Percent of schools with unsatisfactory factors
Lighting	5
Heating	11
Ventilation	24
Indoor air quality	15
Acoustics	18
Space flexibility	53
Energy efficiency	33
Physical security	22

Percent of schools with air conditioning in classrooms: 13

Facilities Needs for Educational Reform

Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"	Activity	Percent of schools meeting need "not well at all"
Small group instruction	1	Large group instruction	35
Library or media center	16	Laboratory science	31
Teacher planning	1	Private testing/ counseling areas	18
Parent support	7	Day care	91
Social and health services	19	Before and after-school care	60
Assessment material storage	12	Assessment material display	8

Technology

Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability	Element	Percent of schools reporting insufficient capability
Computers	10	Television	12
Printers	13	VCR/laser disc	21
Networks	33	Cable TV	40
Modems	41	Conduits	51
Modem lines	34	Fiber optic cable	84
Instructional area phone lines	44	Wiring for communications	30
Power for communications	16		

Average number of students per computer: 7

Figure LIV.3: Reported Federal Mandates Spending

Money Reported Needed and Spent on Federal Mandates in the Last 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending			
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)	Spending not needed	No money spent
Asbestos	40	6	38	16
Accessibility for the disabled	35	7	30	29
All mandates(b)	66	8	12	14

(a)For those schools reporting spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $43,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $67,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $6,000; accessibility for the disabled, $6,000; all federal mandates, $12,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

Money Estimated Needed for Federal Mandates in the Next 3 Years

Percent of schools

	Spending needed			
	Below average spending(a)	Above average spending(a)	Spending not needed	Unknown
Asbestos	36	3	42	18
Accessibility for the disabled	60	7	18	15
All mandates(b)	73	6	7	14

(a)For those schools reporting anticipated spending on federal mandates, national averages per school were asbestos, $72,000; accessibility for the disabled, $124,000; all federal mandates, $177,000. Median amounts per school were asbestos, $10,000; accessibility for the disabled, $40,000; all federal mandates, $50,000.

(b)"All" includes, in addition to the categories shown, underground storage tanks, radon, pesticides and other chemicals, and managing/correcting other environmental hazards (such as lead in water or paint).

GAO Contacts and Staff Acknowledgments

GAO Contacts

Eleanor L. Johnson, Assistant Director, (202) 512-7209
Linda Y. McIver, Evaluator-in-Charge, (206) 287-4821

Staff Acknowledgments

Susan J. Lawless, Senior Evaluator
Stanley H. Stenersen, Senior Evaluator

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